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Helps

IN ♦

History.

♦♦♦♦

BY

J. J. Bryant.



# HELPS IN HISTORY,

OR

United States History Outlines

and Mnemonics.

By

*J. J. Bryant*  
**J. J. Bryant, M. S.,**

President Bryant Normal University,

Stromsburg, Nebraska.

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## To Teacher and Pupil.

## HOW TO STUDY.

Often much energy is wasted and time lost by the student because he does not know how to study. In history the student too often expects to remember all the first time he reads it, and, failing, he becomes discouraged and exclaims "I don't like history! I can't remember dates!" He doesn't realize that he must learn history as he did his favorite study, "a little at a time." The mind acquires that which is entirely new very slowly, often only after many repetitions, close analysis, critical

How we observe, and long and careful associations.

**Learn.** Usually what we think we learn so readily is what we have really known, probably in a dim way, for some time—"heard from our youth up," but some new suggestion, or association of thought, has given it a new meaning to us. We see new relations, have thought the object, discovered ourselves in the object, and it now has true life meaning and life potency in it. As well read several pages in algebra for the first time and expect to remember the same and be proficient in the use of the signs, etc., as to read fifteen or twenty pages of history, as new to you as the algebra, full of names and dates never heard before, and expect to remember all without further study.

We should read history, at first, it is true, in a continuous way, as a connected whole, not by pieces, as unrelated events. Before taking up formal lessons, it is in order, then, to get a

**Bird's-Eye** bird's-eye view of the subject, to see the whole

**View.** before going into details. Our study should illuminate and bring out our country's history before the mind as a landscape at the foot of the hill on which we stand comes out more and more in detail under the dawning sun; at first the more prominent and imposing in outline, then the less and less prominent until the whole stands in the full light of the understanding, and our souls feel the ecstasy occasioned by its imposing grandeur and magnificence. But how get this bird's-eye view? By getting it in outline. The pupil may give the whole history in a ten-minute recitation, or it may be given in twenty minutes, or forty minutes, or an hour, owing to the

abridgment of details.

This story may be enlarged from day to day, and the unity still retained. If this brief history is presented by the teacher before books are taken up, it will be a great help to pupils to begin the study intelligently. Having the whole history in outline, the pupil should pass to a bird's-eye view of whatever he wishes to take up in detail. To do this read from the beginning to the close of the same at one sitting. Close your eyes and view the epoch as a whole till it stands out in its entirety, a vivid mental picture. Then take up the study of the prominent events of such period, or epoch.

In studying an event, such as Columbus's first voyage or McClellan's Peninsular Campaign, first read it over carefully,

Studying and then, picturing it in your mind, trace the Events. voyage or the campaign, thinking the route without trying to recall the names (using common nouns except where the proper names are familiar). Repeat this several times, or until you are able to describe it in your own language, and then, reading the text again, if found necessary, picture out the same as before, adding to the first outline two or three of the most important names or dates, or both. Repeat in this way until the voyage or campaign is thoroughly learned. (Of course, the instructor should indicate the degree of thoroughness for each class, and often for each individual of the class.) In like manner, as above, picture out the explorers, the early settlements and colonies, the wars, the administrations, the peace epochs, etc. After studying the events of the period under consideration, pass back to the period, forming a picture of it as a whole, the same as indicated in the foregoing, and having finished the periods or epochs in this way, return to a view of the entire history and picture it over and over as a chain of events, as one continuous whole, greatly enlarging your first bird's-eye view. And thus by this analytic-synthetic process the student builds up his knowledge of history. He starts with a brief general view, passes down to details somewhat analytically, and then synthetically returns to a more or less complete view or knowledge of history.

In history the imagination is to have full sway (in fact, it may always have when the object is to seek the true, the beautiful and the good.) The student must identify himself

with the life of the times—must, in his imagination, fight the

Use of the battle bravely; in the field assist in gleaning its.

Imagination. harvest in cheerfulness and hope, and in the home make glad the fireside with anecdote and song. He must patriotically move forward in the cause of highteousness. He should enter congress and take an active part in making the laws, growing eloquent pleading for liberty and union, and denouncing tyranny in the burning words of a Patrick Henry. The student has no trouble in thus becoming one with the spirit of the times he is studying, for the greatest law of his being is the law of life; it is activity; it is effectiveness. It enters a pupil and puts him in vital touch with every phase of history. Every lesson to be of any value, whatever, must, in some way, have its life application, must stir the soul, arouse it to noble action. This will make true patriots, earnest scholars. To the one who has fought the battle sternly, it ever stands a ready suggestion of heroic endeavor in behalf of truth and righteousness.

Psychology must find its way into our every day work of the school-room. If the soul is developed, it must be in accordance

Psychology. with certain fundamental laws. The wise teacher will acquaint himself with these laws that he may work effectively, intelligently. The laws of association—similarity, contrast and contignity—must play an active part in the study of history. Things are easily and conveniently grouped together under the laws of similarity and contrast; and the law of contiguity is of special service. Campaigns are learned and associated readily by following coast lines and rivers. Persons, places, and events are associated together; industries are associated with the places where they are carried on; agriculture and other products with the localities which produce them. In advance historical work, the law of cause and effect is of much service; events are traced backward to their cause, or onward to their consequences; the characters of men are associated with the conditions which fashioned them, and with their influence upon the age in which they lived, and upon subsequent ages. It should be noticed, too, that the representative powers of the mind—simple conception, imagination, and memory—are especially active in studying history, and that in advance classes, the thinking powers are fully exercised in

studying causes and consequences, and in broad generalizations.

History may be made to play an important part in the development of the soul, but not without a feeling of interest with

Interest. the subject-matter. We must come to its study with a keen appreciation of its importance, with our souls fully aroused to the real life portrayed therein, otherwise we might better quit till we can awaken an interest, for it is folly to plod through it. But it is easy to awaken an interest in ourselves, or in another, in the study of history, for the soul craves, and its growth is nourished by, the heroic struggles of every page. The advancement of the people in the sciences and arts, and in civil and religious freedom, becomes our advancement. We read, reconceive, imagine conditions and circumstances, and form living mental pictures. Our souls are stirred and we are prompted to heroic action, and feel a restless longing for truth and righteousness; but, best of all, there is developed a life-long tendency to seek them. And this is interest,—a feeling that history stands as a means between what we are and what we would like to be, a means to raise us from our present, real self to our future, ideal self.

Whatever means may be used to awaken an interest in the study of history, they must not be so used as to draw the interest unto themselves. The interest must be in the thing studied,

Devices. not in some external contrivance. A teacher may interest pupils in their per cents, etc., but fail to interest them in history. A pupil is to be interested, not because of emulation, per cents, or mnemonic verses, but because he finds his life in the subject. We teachers may make much of our devices to balance a failure to stimulate by a touch of life in the subject. Teaching is usually in inverse ratio to the interest awakened in the external devices. Of course, the means of awakening interest must not be underrated nor pushed aside, but, like weather-vanes, they should be made by the strong current of enthusiasm, set in from the subject itself, to point all eyes to the real source of such force. Prof. Thompkins (to whom we are indebted for many ideas herein expressed), in his admirable work, "The Philosophy of Teaching," says: "Whatever the aids used in picturing a battle, they must be so used that the pupil will be a direct observer and will feel without

hinderance the strife and heroism. Not only should he not be thinking on the words of the text, but the map of the battle-field must disappear for the real field with its woods, hills, ravines, and surging armies."

Bear in mind that the secret of remembering dates is their constant association with their events. In reviewing never think of an event, if the date is important, without recalling

Dates. the date, nor the date without associating its event. This constant association renders the remembering of dates easy. In this outline, the dates are not, as a rule, given with the events, but the most important dates of each page are printed at the bottom for the convenience of the pupil in studying and the teacher in reviewing the work of the class. The pages are numbered with important dates instead of in the usual way. This will be found just as convenient for reference, and at the same time the plan gives prominence to the dates thus used.

Do not forget that Geography is an indespensable part of history. Associate events and places as well as events and

Geography. dates. In studying a campaign, a voyage, or a settlement, have a distinct mental picture of the country, and be able to locate every place mentioned in the text. Frequently draw maps off hand, and locate all important places. In the following outline, at the close of each period, a paragraph is given on the geography of the period. Don't pass this by.

Most of the verses used in former editions have been changed so that the sounds of the words, instead of the initial letters aid in recalling the names or events grouped together for

Mnemoncial memorizing. So this, the main feature of former

Verses. editions, will be found more valuable than ever. Of course, the best that history has for us is not to be had by memorizing, but still there is much that we desire to commit, and these mnemonical verses will be found of great service to the learner in his review work. We do not claim any value for the verses, except as means for rapid reviews. In the verses, prepositions, conjunctions, articles, and pronouns are not used to represent events.

To save space the outline is presented in paragraph form, but each topic is so marked as to indicate its co-ordinate or

subordinate position. Topics not followed by periods are well

Paragraphs, discussed in Ridpath's history; those followed

Periods, etc. by periods in Fiske's, and those followed by "t", in Thomas's. Any history may be used, however. It is suggested that there be frequent drills in the pronunciation of proper names.

At the top of each left hand page matters of contemporary English and English history are given; at the top of the French History right hand page, French. These are given for study and comparison, and will be found servicable to the advanced pupils.

Blank pages are left for the drawings desired, but much of Drawings. the work in drawing might better be placed in tablets kept for that purpose.

To THE PUPIL. Constantly use your note book and slate. "Once writing a topic is worth twice reciting it." Repeat and re-write time and again that which you find most difficult to remember. Try to KNOW something of each topic, and strive to be able to tell something about it in your own language. If you cannot express your thoughts nicely, keep trying. Cultivate originality of thought. Your greatest aim should be to think for yourself.

"Think for thyself—one good idea, But known to be thine own,  
Is better than a thousand gleaned From fields by others sown."

Make lists, from time to time, of the most noted men of our country, and, if possible, procure biographical sketches of them, and copy the same in your note book. Remember that our country's advancement depends far more on the conquests of peace than upon the results of war. "We ought to know more of men and their good deeds." With the Revolution, begin the study of men and their actions. Do not be in too much of a hurry. Get well what you go over. Work all the time for the purpose of knowing more of our country's history.

#### HOW TO REVIEW HISTORY.

1. Have a verse placed on the blackboard, and pointing to the words in order, have the pupils give the names, events, and dates.
2. Call on each pupil in turn to name some person distinguished in the history of our country, and to state something that he did.
3. To name some important battle, and tell something about it.
4. To name some settlement and tell who made it.
5. Let one pupil describe some noted person, and allow class to guess name.
6. Describe some important event, and let the class tell when and where it happened.
7. Let one pupil think of some noted historical person, place or event, and the others ask questions to ascertain what is thought of by that pupil.
8. Let one pupil think of some historical character, and then mention to the class one thing after another until some one is able to guess the name. The following is an example: The teacher or pupil remarks "I am thinking of a general who was called 'Rough and Ready,'" or "I am thinking of a battle that was fought on Sunday," or "I am thinking of a settlement where slavery was first introduced," These, the other pupils are to answer. This is known as "The Thinking Exercise."

England, Henry VII, Tudor, 1485-1509.

Henry VIII, T., 1509-'47.

The two Impostors. Cardinal Wolsey. The Battle of Flodden Field, 1513.

# HELPS IN HISTORY,

OR

## United States History Outlines and Mnemonics.

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### History.

1a Definition.\* 2a Divisions. 1b As to time. 1c Ancient. 2c Mediaeval. 3c Modern. 2b As to kinds. 1c Traditional. 2c Written. 1d Kinds. 1e civil, Sacred, and profane (Some give sacred and profane). 3b As to nations. 1c Chinese, Roman, English, Mexican, United States, etc,

3a Introductory † 1b How to study. 1c Continuous reading 2c Real history. 3c Historic facts not of equal value. 4c Written history an abridgment. 5c Pupil's aim 6c Memorizing history. 7c Things to be remembered. 8c Stimulation of thought. 9c Reproduction of matter. 10c Collateral reading.

### United States History.

EARLY HISTORY, —1689.

1a People of U. S. 1b Our ancestors. 1c Whence came they? 2b Our history, where sought? Language? Institutions?

2a Periods 1b Aboriginal (Pre-historic) 2b Voyage and Discovery 3b Colonial 4b Revolution and Confederation 5b National (Or Ancient America, The Discovery of America, Colonization of America, Revolution, and The Federal Union).

1b Aboriginal Period (Ancient America).

1e Time. 2c People. 1d American Indian 1e The Red Men 2e Why called Indian? 3e Origin 1f Theories 4e Time of Coming. 5e How they came. 6e Forms of government. 7e Number—

Dates: 1, 476, 1453, '92, 874, 986, 1607, '89, 1775, '89, '83.

\* The terms, Definition and Description, are usually omitted, but let it be understood that the definition, or description, of a topic is always expected. Consult a good dictionary for definitions. † Read the Introduction page 1.

France, Louis XIII, 1493-'15.

Francis I, 1515-'47.

Renaissance. "France became an Italy." War with Charles of Spain.

about 5,000,000 on Western continent, and about 4,000,000 in the limits of the U. S., in 1492. How many now? (See U. S. census). 8e Characteristics—personal appearance, nature, etc 9e Language 10e Religion 11e Warfare 12e Family relations—women, marriage, etc. 13e Dress. 14e Dwellings. 15e Modes of burial. 16e Weapons and tools. 17e Food. 18e Condition. 1f Past, present, and prospective 19e Features. 1f Good. 2f Bad.

20e Families, or Nations (Races, or Stocks)

1f Esquimaux 2f Algonquins 3f Huron-Iroquois 4f Cherokees 5f Mobilians (Maskoki, Muskogee) 6f Comanches 7f Dakotas (Sioux) 8f Selish 9f Klamaths 10f Californians 11f Shoshonees 12f Athabascans 13f Aztecs 14f Incas (Peruvians \*)

21e Degrees of Savagery (Civilization). 1f Savage. 2f Barbarous. 3f Half-civilized. 22e Divisions,

1f Savage Indians.

1g Area occupied. 2g Specimens—Athabascans, Bannocks, and Apaches. 1h How they lived.

2f Barbarous Indians.

1g Area. 2g How they lived—Their agriculture. 3g Iroquois Long-house (Communism). 1h Description. 4g Mandan Round-house. 1h How different from Long-house? 5g Indian clan (gentes). 1h Size. 2h Name. 6g Indian Tribe. 1h Sachem, or chief. 7g Religion. 8g Domestic animals. 6g Warfare. 10g Barbarous Indians east of the Mississippi.† 1h Races, or stocks. 1i Maskoki, or Mobilians. 1j Tribes. 1k Chickasaws, Choctaws, Creeks, Seminoles, etc. 2i Iroquois. 1j Tribes. 1k Hurons, Eries, Five Nations, Susquehannocks, Tuscaroras. 3i Algonquins. 1j Tribes. 1k Pohatans, Senapes, Mohegans (Including Pequots),

\* The order of the location of the nations as given is, first in the north (Eskimos), then south along or near the Atlantic and east of the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico (Algonquin, Huron-Iroquois, Cherokees, and Mobilians); then north from the Gulf, between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains (Comanches and Dakotas); then back south along the Pacific coast and west of the Rocky Mountains, down into South America (Selish, Klamaths, Californians, Shoshonees—east of the Californians, Athabascans, Aztecs, and Incas). The pupil in his study should think the location of these great families in the order given. Commit the following verse, and you will find it a great aid in recalling the names of these Indian races. The Eskimos allege the Huron-Iroquois cherish more company daily, selling clams and California shoes to the athlete aztecs and Incas. See Introduction.

Eng. Edward VI, T., 1547-'53.

The Forty-two Articles of Religion.

Mary, T., 1553-'58

Lady Jane Grev.

Loss of Calais.

Narragansetts, Shawnees, Pottawatomies, Ottawas, Chippewas or Ojibwas, Sacs-and-Foxes. 11g Confederacies.

### 3f Half-Civilized Indians.

1g Area inhabited. 2g Connection with U. S. history. 3g Description. 4g Pueblos. 1h Moquis, Zunis, etc. 2h Confederacies. 1i Aztec. 1j When founded. 2j Description. 3h Ancient Mexico, Central America, etc. 4h Description of Pueblos. 1i Society, government, architecture, writing, etc. 5g Half-civilized Indians at their best. 1h Ancient Peru—Description.

### 22e Ancient Indians East of Rocky Mountains—Mounds.

1f Mound Builders. 1g Mounds. 1h Number. 2h Shape and size. 3h Purpose. 4h Contents. 5h Location. 2g Early suppositions concerning the race. 3g Not a distinct race, but barbarous Indians.

## GEOGRAPHY.

Point out on a map and name the main physical divisions of North America—The great mountain systems and their chief ranges; the great rivers and their chief tributaries. The oceans, the gulfs and bays. The Mississippi valley. The Great Lakes. The Great Basin. The Great Salt Lake. The several branches of the Columbia; the Missouri. The course of the Colorado; the Sacramento; the San Joaquin. The longest river in the world. The outlet of the Great Lakes. The country of the Eskimos; the Algonquins; the Iroquois; the Cherokees; the Mobilians; the Comanches; the Dakotas; the Selish; the Klamaths; the Californians; the Athabascans; the Aztecs; the Incas. Speak of the climate, giving advantages and disadvantages of different sections of the country.

## Additional Topics and Review Questions,

### And Queries for Stimulating Thought.

1 Define history. 2 What are the divisions of history? 3 Define Ancient history; Mediaeval history; Modern history; Sacred history; Profane; Civil. 4 Would you divide history into sacred and profane, or civil, sacred, and profane? 5 For what is Ancient history distinguished? Mediaeval? Modern? 6 Who were the Mound Builders? 7 What is known concerning them? 8 Where are the mounds found? 9 What do they contain? 10 Was there ever a time when there were no human beings on this continent? 11 How did the first man get here? Did he come from China or Japan, from Europe or Africa? Did he come of his own free will, or was his boat or raft driven hither by storms?

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France, Henry II, 1447—1459.  
Protestant Reformation.

Huguenots Persecuted.

John Calvin.

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How long have the Indians lived here? What do you understand by "division of labor"? What division of labor in a well regulated family? What work is assigned you at home? What advantage? What division of labor among the Indians? Describe the medicine men (powwows) of the Indians. What is wampum? The calumet? Totems? How did Indians make a fire? Describe their modes of cookery. What tools did the Indians have? Furniture in wigwams? What grains and vegetables cultivated? How did Indians make their canoes? Point in the direction in which the great families of Indians lived. Where do the Indians live now? Describe appearance of the Indian on the war-path. Tell what you know of their cruelty in war. Indians worship what? Imagine you were the first white person to visit this continent, and write a letter to some imaginary friend in London, telling him what you had seen, how you were treated, etc. Where were the Cliff-dwellers? What is a native? A foreigner? A citizen? An alien? Can a person be a native and a foreigner at the same time? A citizen and a foreigner? An alien and a citizen? Give the verse remembering the different races of Indians. What is a savage Indian? A barbarous Indian? Half-civilized Indian? Can an Indian be savage, barbarous, and half-civilized at the same time? Are there any civilized Indians, and how do they differ from us? Could an Indian pass from the lowest condition of savagery to civilized life? Do any white men ever exhibit any of the traits of a savage? Are any Indians living in your State? Tell about any Indians you may have seen. Tell of any Indian relics you have seen. Is it more difficult now than in the Aboriginal period for Indians to live a savage life? Why? Name the most important Indian tribes of to-day, and tell where they live. How are the Indians governed now? What does the U. S. government do for the Indians? What is your opinion of the treatment of the Indians from discovery of America to the present time. Write a list of ten questions not given above.

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**Drawing.** Draw a picture of an Indian wigwam, or tepee; Indian weapons, bow and arrow, tomahawk, etc. Also, make any other pictures descriptive of the habits and customs of the Indians. (Pupil should read the Introduction. Also, see bottom of page 1565, and Eggleston's History, pages 71—90.)

Eng., Elizabeth, r., 1558-’09.

Wm. Cecil. Act of Uniformity. John Knox. Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots.

## 2b Voyage and Discovery.

1e Time. 2c People or Nations: Northmen, Spanish, English, French, Dutch, Portuguese, Swedish, and Russian

1d Northmen, or Norsemen. "Vinland."

1e Character. 2e Where from? 3e In Iceland. 4e In Greenland. 5e Leading explorers.\*

1f Hergulfson (Biorne) † "In sight of Labrador."

2f Leif Erickson "Discovered that country in the year 1001."

3f Thorwald Erickson Died at Fall River, Massachusetts.

4f Thorstein Erickson Came with a band of followers.

5f Thorfinn Karlsefne Explored to the capes of Virginia

6f Erik Upsi Sent as bishop to Vinland.

7f Other voyages. 8f Settlements, "Snorri." 9f Their fate—Great plague in 1350. 10f Evidences of their explorations. 11f Number here at any time. 12f Results of the Icelandic and Norwegian explorations. 13f Columbus's visit to Iceland.

—d Trade between Europe and Asia. 1e By what means carried on? By what route? 2e Increased by the Crusades (1096-1291). 3e Old routes cut off by the Turks. 4e Necessity of finding an ocean route. 5e Henry, "The Navigator." 6e Two famous Geographers—Pomponius Mela and Claudius Ptolemy. 7e Ancient and Mediaeval ideas of geography. 8e Earth a round ball. 9e Sailing west to get east. 10e Columbus's plan: how long would the voyage be?

2d Spanish. "New Spain."

1e Objects. 2e Character. 3e Leading explorers †

1f Christopher Columbus † "Columbia." "San Salvador."

1g Nationality 2g Parentage 3g Education 4g Religion  
5g Early life 6g Character 7g Seeking aid 8g Outfit  
9g Voyages 1h First voyage 2h Second voyage 3h Third voyage  
4h Fourth voyage 10g Death 11g Remains 12g In-

Dates: 986, 1001, '02, '05, '07, 1121, 1347, '50, 1492. [50, 150, 1418, '47, '71 '77].

\* Verse: Her life tore Karl up.

† Verse: Columbus, vested with the ponderous ballads, may correct the dates, and go and narrate the so called melodies.

‡ Give. (a) Time, (b) Object, (c) Incidents, (d) Discoveries, Explorations, or Settlements, and (e) Results, of each voyage—

France, Francis II, 1559-60.

Charles IX, 1560-74.

Catherine de Medici and the Guises. St. Bartholomew Massacre, Aug. 24, '72.

gratitude shown him: 13g Your estimate of the man.

2f Amerigo Vespucci† (Americus Vespuccius). "America."

1g Second voyage. (First voyage with Pinzon, the discoverer of the Amazon river). [-g 1. "Line of Demarcation." 2. Cabral's voyage.] 2g Third voyage. 1h Origin of name America. 3g Other voyages. 4g Death. 5g Estimate of the man.

3f Ponce De Leon † "The Fountain of Youth."

4f Balboa † The "South Sea."

5f Magellan † "Around the world." The Pacific.

1g Death 2g Successor, Moluccas

6f Cortez † The Conqueror of Mexico. The Montezumas.

7f De Ayllon † The Kidnapper. "Chicora."

8f Gomez † From Labrador to Florida.

9f De Narvaez † The Interior of Florida.

1g Adventures of De Vaca.

10f De Soto † Mississippi—the Father of Waters.

1g Death 2g Successor, Moscosa

11f Coronado † The Colorado. "Seven Cities of Cibola."

13f Melendez † Huguenots murdered. The oldest town.

1g De Gourges "Not Spaniards, but murderers."

14f Other Explorers. 1g Pinzon, Ojeba, Cordova, Grijalva, Pizarro, Cabrillo. 2g Espejo.—In the Southwest.

4e Results of the Spanish explorations.

3d English. "Virginia." "New England."

1e Object. 2e Character. 3e Leading Explorers.\*

1f John Cabot † Labrador. "Prima Vista."

2f Sebastian Cabot † From Labrador to Virginia.

3f Martin Frobisher † The Northwest Passage.

4f Sir Francis Drake † "New Albion." Around the World.

5f Sir Humphry Gilbert † The Squirrel Colonization.

6f Sir Walter Raleigh † Colonization. Roanoke Island.

1g First attempt to found a colony, Amidas and Barlow

2g Second attempt, Lane and Greenville 3g Third colony—"City

Dates: 1499, '98, '97-8, 1501, '02, '12, '13, '19 '20, '22, '28 '39, '30, '41, '42, '65, '78, '77-80, '83, '84, '85.

\* Verse: The Cabots forbid Drake's gilding Raleigh's gold ring. (Note. The last word does not begin with "p" as does Pring, but the sound suggests the name.) † See bottom of page 1492.

Eng., Elizabeth, T., 1553—03.

James I, Stuart, 1603—25.

Shakespeare. Spanish Armada.

Raleigh. Union of England and Scotland.

of Raleigh"—John White, (Virginia Dare) 4g Sale of Patent. 5g Death 6g Estimate of the man.

7f Gosnold † The first direct voyage. First settlement in New England.

8f Martin Pring † Sassafras Root.

9f Others: Davis, Waymouth, and Baffin.

4e Results of the English explorations.

4d French. "New France." Bacchus Isle.

1e Object. 2e Character. 3e Explorers.†

1f Early fishermen (Map by Denyss).

2f Verrazzani † The harbor of New York. The Dolphin,

3f James Cartier The St. Lawrence Gulf and River.

4f Roberval The "prison birds" on the St. Lawrence.

Colig- { 5f Ribault The Huguenots. "Carolina."  
ni's  
colo- { 6f Laudonniere Huguenots on the St. John's.—Melendez.

7f La Roche Forty criminals on Sable Island.

8f De Monts Port Royal (Pourtrincourt). "Acadia."

9f Champlain The "Father of New France."

10f Other explorers. 1g De Gourges 2g Jesuit Missionaries

1h Marquette and Joliet On the Mississippi.

2h La Salle "Louisiana."

4e Results of the French explorations.

5d Dutch. "New Netherland."

8e Object. 2e Character. 3e Leading explorers.‡

1f Sir Henry Hudson † The Hudson River and Bay.

2f Cornelius May, Adrian Block, Christianson.†

4e Results of the Dutch explorers.

6d Portuguese.

1e Object. 2e Character. 3e Explorers.||

1f Vasco De Gama. † The Cape of Good Hope.

2f Cabral. The Brazilian Coast.

3f Cortereals The Slave-Ships.

Dates: 1502, 1603, '16, 1506, '24, 1634, 1535, '42, '62, '64, '98, 1608, '09, '73, '80, '82, '93, 1498, '99, 1500, '01.

† Verse: The fishermen verily can't rob Ribault of loose roaches due Champlain.

‡ Verse: The Dutch the Hudson may blockade Christmas.

‡ See bottom of page 1432.

Fance. Henry III, 1574—'89.  
The King Assassinated.

Henry IV, 1589—1610.  
The Edict of Nantes, April 15, 1589.

7d Russian.

1e Discoverers. 1f Vitus Bering—Bering Strait, 1728.

2f Other Russian navigators explored the Alaskan coast between 1740 and 1770. 3f Results.

8d Swedish. "New Sweden."

1e Explorations and results.

9d United States.

1e Lewis and Clarke, Fremont, and others.

3c Location and extent of the claims of different nations—Rival claims. 4c Slow completion of the work of discovery. 5c Recent explorations. 6c Parts unexplored.

**GEOGRAPHY.** Locate Iceland, Greenland, Labrador, Newfoundland, and Vinland. Trace on a map of your own drawing the several routes of the different explorers, placing the date of each voyage on its respective line. Color the map to represent the claims of the different nations. Give facts in Geography not known in 1492. Picture the voyages over and over in the mind.

### Additional Topics and Review Questions,

### And Queries for Stimulating Thought.

When did this period begin? Who were the Northmen? Give an account of the voyage of Leif Erickson. Tell about Karlsefni's colony and its fate. Why are the Icelandic chronicles believed to be true? Do you think the Norsemen really settled New England? Did the Vinland voyages interest Europe? What trade had Europe carried on from ancient times? How did the Crusades affect this trade? State why it was important to find a new route to Asia. Tell how the Portuguese tried to get to Asia. Name the two famous geographers and give their views of the earth's shape. Also tell what learned people of colonial times thought about the shape of the earth. What did ignorant people think? How did the scheme of reaching the east by sailing west strike the people? State who discovered America, why he wished to sail to Asia, and the number of voyages he made. In Columbus's first voyage, tell of the Royal help; his fleet and crew; the departure; time and port; wherein he surpassed others. In his second and third voyage, tell what he discovered; how he lost favor with the colonies; his contin-

Eng. Charles I., s., 1625-'49. THE COMMONWEALTH,—Council of State, 1649-'58. Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector, 1653-'59. Richard Cromwell, 1659-'60.

ued belief and wonder. Aim and result of his fourth voyage. Tell of his failing reputation; his hardships, death, and burial; his dying belief; his life, character, and reward. What reward should he have received? Are the days of discovery in geography gone by? What is the favorite modern scheme of a short route to Asia? Tell of the Cabots, Pinzon, Gama, Vespuceius. What was the "Line of Demarcation"? How did Brazil come to belong to Portugal? Tell of the first voyage around the world. What was Vespuceius supposed to have discovered and what name was given to the "Fourth Part"? Why was this continent named America instead of Columbia? Name nations that made explorations in America. State who discovered the continent of North America; the Mississippi; the St. Lawrence; Lake Champlain; Hudson river; the Pacific; the Great Lakes. Tell who searched for the Fountain of Youth; who made the first direct voyage to America; what became of the Indians D'Ayllon kidnapped, and who first tried to plant a colony in Am. Point out the Spanish, English, French, and Dutch claims. Describe the expedition of De Narvaez; of De Soto; of Coronado. Make a list of the native animals of America. Who introduced the horse into this country? Speak of the treatment of the Indians by the explorers. Who were the Huguenots? What is meant by the "Lost Colony of Roanoke"? Tell the story of Raleigh's smoking. Give verse for the explorers of each nation. Write twenty questions on this period not contained in this list.

**Drawing.** Draw a picture of the compass and underneath describe how it works, and give its use to the sailor and land explorer; a picture of a vessel of the Norsemen; one of Columbus's vessels. Draw a picture of the firelock, or matchlock, used by explorers and discoverers of America. Tell how guns aided in the conquest of America. Draw any other pictures descriptive of this period. Write name of picture in the middle of the page above where you want the picture, make the picture, and below it write any explanation, description, or comment, thought desirable. The following illustrates:

[Name of Picture.]

[Picture.]

[Explanations, descriptions, and comments.]

France, Louis XIII, 1610-'43; Louis XIV, 1643-'15.  
Richelieu. Siege of La Rochelle, 1627. Cardinal Mazarin. Colbert.

### 3b Colonization of North America. 1493-1763.

1c Pre-colonial—Overlapping previous period.\*

1d SPANISH, 1493-1565. 1e Conquest of the Half-civilized Indians. 1f Aims and motives. 2f Settlement. 3f Territory occupied. 2e On the North Atlantic coast. 1f Fountain of Youth—Ponce de Leon. 2f Northwest passage† 1g Vasquez d'Ayllon and Gomez. 3e Adventures to the Westward. 1f Narvaez—De Vaca, Coronado, and De Soto. 4e St. Augustine, and Santa Fe.

2d FRENCH PIONEERS.—1504-1635. 1e Fisheries and the French. 1f Newfoundland fisheries. 2f Verrazzani and Cartier. 2e Huguenots in Florida, 1562-5—Port Royal and Fort Carolina.—De Gourges' vengeance. 3e First Settlement in Canada—Cartier at Charlesbourg (Old Quebec), Pourtrincourt at Port Royal, and Champlain at Quebec. 4e Jesuits among the Indians. 5e Enmity between French and Iroquois—Battle of Ticonderoga, 1609.

3d ENGLISH IN VIRGINIA, 1584-1676. 1e Coming of English—Cabots, Sir John Hawkins. 2e Decline of Spanish power. 1f The Netherlands' revolt, 1567. 2f The Invincible Armada, 1588. 3f Spanish treasure-ships. 3e Sir Walter Raleigh. 1f City of Raleigh—1584-7. 2f Raleigh and King James I. 4e London and Plymouth companies. 1f Lands granted to each.

2c COLONIAL PERIOD PROPER.—1607-1775.\*

1d Founding of

VIRGINIA, 1607.

"He that will not work must not eat."—John Smith.

At Jamestown. 1e First colony. 1f By whom sent. 2f Character of colonists, Number, Leaders. 2e John Smith, Explorations 3e Starving time 4e New immigrants, Their fate. 5e Lord Delaware. Sir Thomas Dale. 6e Gold excitement 7e Marriage of Pocahontas 8e The colony prosperous. 1f Communism abolished.

Dates: 1493, 1505, '65, '67, '82, '84, 1607, '09-10.

\* The repetition here of many topics of the previous period will serve as a review while developing the general idea of colonization aside from the explorations.

† The "Northwest Passage" was accomplished by Sir Robert McClure in 1854.

‡ FIRST PERMANENT SETTLEMENTS.

St. Augustine, by Spaniards, 1565;	Santa Fe, by Spaniards, 1582;
Port Royal, by the French, 1605;	Jamestown, by English, 1607;
Quebec, by the French, in 1608;	New York, by the Dutch, 1614;
Plymouth, by English Puritans, 1620.	

Verse. August said Roy James questioned the news from Plymouth.

Eng. Charles II, s., 1660-'85.

Milton. The Habeas Corpus Act.

James II, s., 1685-'89.

Bunyan. The Revolution of 1688.

2f Tobacco. 9e The charters—First, Second, and Third 10e Women immigrants 11e Beginning of slavery. 12e Self-government 1f Representative government. 2f House of Burgesses. 13e Indian Massacre 14e Royal government—Overthrow of London Co 1624. 15e Charles I and the Virginians. 1f Sir John Harvey. 2f The Long Parliament. 16e Second Indian Massacre 17e Navigation Acts 18e Cromwell. 19e Berkley and the Cavaliers—Berkley's tyranny. 20e The King's grant 1673.—(Proprietary government till 1684, the Royal till 1776). 21e Bacon's Rebellion—Cause, events, and results. 22e Berkley's fate. 23e William and Mary College, 1690. 24e Growth of the Commonwealth. 25e Peculiarities of the people. 26e Relation with other colonies.

### 2d New England.

1e Unsuccessful attempt at Settlement. 1f North Virginia and Plymouth colony. 2f North Virginia becomes New England. 2e The Reformation in England. 1f Puritans. 2f Separatists. 3e Pilgrims in Holland—In New England. 1f Voyage of the Mayflower (Speedwell!) 4e Founding of

### MASSACHUSETTS,—1620.

—The Plymouth colony. 1f First colony—Leaders, number, and character. 2f Suffering—Death of John Carver, his wife, and half the colony 3f Massasoit and Canonicus 4f Bradford 5f Origin of Thanksgiving 6f Miles Standish and his army 7f Growth of colony. 8f Puritans in New England. 1g Massachusetts Bay Colony. 2g Massachusetts Colony Founded. 3g Episcopal service abolished. 9f Parishes and Townships. 10f The New England village. 11f Founding of Harvard College. 12f The printing press 13f Enemies of New England colony. 1g Charles I displeased with Massachusetts. 2g Mason and Gorges. 14f Witchcraft—Time, place, cause, events, and result 15f First newspaper First Post office 16f Progress of the colony. 17f Founding of

### RHODE ISLAND, 1636.

At Providence. 1g Roger Williams 1h His teachings.

2h Banishment 3h Settlement 2g Anne Hutchinson 3g Coddington and Gordon. 4g Charter 5g Andros's usurpation 6g Governors 18f Founding of

Dates: 1619, '22, '44, 73, 76, 1589, 1602, '06, '20, '38, '39, '36, '92, 1704, '10, '64, '73, '74.

France, Louis XIV, 1643-15.

War respecting Spanish Netherland, 1667. War with Holland, 1672.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1623.

—The Piscataqua towns. 1g Settled at Portsmouth and Dover by Mason's men. 2g Exeter settled by Mrs. Hutchinson's friends. 3g Added to Massachusetts. 4g Becomes a distinct colony. 5g Reunited 6g Final separation 7g Leading Characters 19f Founding of

## CONNECTICUT, 1635.

1g The Beginnings. 2g Dutch and Pilgrims on Connecticut river. 3g Say-Brooke fort 4g Thomas Hooker. 1h Aristocracy vs. democracy. 5g Permanent settlement. 6f Written Constitution—First in America 7g Hiding charter—Andros 8g Yale College 9g Leading men

5e Overthrow of Pequots 1f Indian tribes in Southern New England. 2f Trouble with Pequots 1g Pequots annihilated 6e New Haven Colony founded.

## 7e Story in Brief of the Five New England Colonies.

1f Rebellion against Charles I in 1643. 2f Condition in 1643. 3f Popular government in all. 4f New England Confederation in 1643. 5f Persecution of Quakers—Causes, incidents, results. 6f The King's quarrel with New England. 1g Regicides. 2g New Haven annexed to Connecticut. 7f Indians. 1g KING PHILIP'S WAR, 1675-78 5g Extermination of Indians 8f Massachusetts' charter annulled. 9f Viceroyalty of Andros. 1g James II sends Andros to govern Northern colonies. 2g Tyranny of Andros. 3g Insurrection in Boston and overthrow of Andros. 10f New Arrangements under William III, 1692. 1g Royal governors. 2g A series of quarrels. 4g Sympathy between Massachusetts and Va.

## 3d The Middle Zone.

1e The three zones. 2e Joint-stock companies. 3e New way of founding a colony—

## MARYLAND, 1634. “Free Liberty of Religion.”

1f First settlement at St. Mary's by Catholics—Calverts, or Lord Baltimores. 2f Religious quarrels. 1g Clayborne's Rebellion 1h On Kent Island, 2h Defeated in 1634 3h Puritans and Catholics. 4h Clayborne in 1645, and again in 1654. 5h Cromwell's decision. 2g Episcopalians and Catholics. 3f Royal gov-

Dates: 1623, '35, '36, '39, 1741, '01, 1643 '75, '83-87, '92, '34, '16, '45, '54, '91, 1715.

Eng., William and Mary, s., 1589-'02. Anne, s., 1702-'14.  
Pope. James II. Battle of the Boyne, 1689. Swift. War of Spanish Succession.

ernment. 4f Proprietary government 5f Other colonies similar to Maryland. 6f Life in Maryland colony.

4e Dutch on the Hudson—North and South Rivers. 5e—  
New Netherland—NEW YORK, 1614.

"Ever since the days of Captain Kidd, The Yankees think there 's money hid.

1f Settled on Manhattan. New Amsterdam. 2f The Patroons.  
3f Peter Stuyvesant 4f Indian war 5f New Netherland becomes NEW YORK 5f Parties and Overthrow of Sir Edmond Andros. 7f Jacob Leisler—Insurrection 1g Circumstances attending 2g Results 8f Lord Bellmont and the pirates. 9f Captain Kidd 10f Negro Plot 11f British riot 5e Founding of

NEW JERSEY, 1664.

1f Beginnings. By whom settled? 2f East and West Jersey.  
3f Union of Jerseys 4f Separated from New York 6e Founding of

PENNSYLVANIA, 1643. I will found a colony for all mankind.—Penn.

If William Penn. 2f Beginnings of the colony. 3f Penn's frame of government. 4f Treaty with the Indians 5f Founding of Philadelphia 6f Penn obtains Delaware 7f Mason and Dixon's Line. 8f Ingratitude to Penn 9f Growth of colony 10f Pursuits of the people. 11f Other events 7e Founding of

DELAWARE, 1638.

1f Beginnings, Swedes at Christiana. 2f With New Netherland. 3f With Pennsylvania—Final separation

5d The Far South.

1e The Carolinas. If Why the name? 2f By whom and to whom granted? 3f "Grand Model" 4f The two Carolinas—why two? 5f Government—proprietary and royal. 6f Separation of the Carolinas. 2e Founding of

NORTH CAROLINA, 1663.

1f Beginnings. 1g Early colonies. 2g Different settlers—why they came? 2f Rebellion of Culpepper 3f Tuscaroras war 4f The Spanish Invasion 5f Later settlers. Industries and prosperity. 6f Leading characters 3e Founding of

SOUTH CAROLINA, 1670.

1f Beginnings. 1g Charleston 2f The settlers, Huguenots  
Dates: 1664, '80, '88, '96, '63, '70, '23, '38, '64, '43, '81, '83,  
7174, '75, '65, '70, '44.

France, Louis XIV, 1643—1715.  
War of the Palatinate, 1689.

War of Spanish Succession, 1702.

and others 3f Troubles with the Indians, Yamasses, Cherokees, and Catawbas 4f Leading men 5f Prosperity. 4e Founding of

G E O R G I A, 1733. The Last of the Thirteen.

In trust for the poor.

1f Beginnings. 1g James Oglethorpe—his plan, etc. 2f Savannah founded 3f Indian treaty 4f The Spanish war 1g Cause 2g Bloody Marsh Battle, 5f Royal government. 6f Character of colonists 7f Prosperity.

3c General Colonial Events. Etc.

1d General view of the English and the French colonies.

2d Overthrow of New France,—1689—1763.

1e The Mississippi Valley. 1f French explorers and missionaries in the Northwest. 2f Discovery of the Mississippi. 3f La Salle and the Griffin. 4f La Salle's third attempt to explore the Mississippi. 5f Louisiana, Efforts to take armed possession of. 2e French in Hudson Valley. 3e Revolution in England—William of Orange and James II; Louis XIV of France. 1f 1689 an important date in history. 4e

MIDDLE HISTORY, 1689—1789, (One hundred years).

—One century, 75 years' fighting between England and France  
—the Inter-Colonial Wars, and 25 years' between England and the Colonies—The American Revolution. 5e

King William's War, 1689—1697

—Called in Europe "War of the Palatinate". 1f Cause. 2f The blows of Frontenac. 3f Frontenac's plan to capture New York. 4f Massacre at Schenectady. 5f Massacres in New England. 6f Mrs. Dustin. 7f Attempts to capture Quebec and Montreal. 8f Serious defeats of the Iroquois. 9f War ended by treaty of Ryswick, Holland 6e Struggle renewed in

Queen Anne's War, 1702—1713.

—Called in Europe "The War of Spanish Succession". 1f Cause 2f Indian Massacres. 3f In the South, French and Spaniards attack Charleston. 4f In the North, Quebec and Nova Scotia. 5f Treaty of Utrecht, Holland 6f Results 7e French development. 1f Posts established. 2f Capture of Norridgewock. 3f

King George's War, 1744—1748.

—Called in Europe "War of Austrian Succession" 1g Cause 2g Capture of Louisburg. 3g Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, Germany. 4g Results 8e War in advance of its declaration.---

Eng. George I, HANOVER, 1714—1727.  
Addison. First of the Hanovers.

George II, H., 1727—1760.  
Pitt. Seven Years' (French and Indian) War.

### The French and Indian War, 1754—'63,

1f French fortifications. 2f Washington's Mission 3f Gateway of the West—Fort Du Quesne 4f Washington's first experience as a commander.

5f 1754 1g \* Great Meadows† 2g Fort Necessity

6f 1755 1g Braddock's Defeat† 2g Acadians driven into exile  
3g Johnson's defense of N. Y. frontier. 4g Fort Edward

and Battle near Lake George Dieskau

9e War declared between France and England.—Called in Europe "The Seven Years' War, 1756—1763. William Pitt.

1f 1756 1g Oswego Montcalm. 2f 1757 Fort William Henry

3f 1758 Successes of Montcalm. 1g Ticonderoga

10e Turn of the Tide—two years of successes. 1f Louisburg 2f Fort Frontenac 3f Fort Du Quesne, Fort Pitt 4f 1759 1g Niagara 2g Ticonderoga 3g Quebec 1h How Wolf captured it 2b Death of the Commanders—their last words 5f Other Events

11e Principal Commanders, British and French 12e Struggle on the ocean. 13e Peace of Paris 14e Transfer of territory. 15e INDIAN DEPREDATIONS 1f Algonquins. 2f Conspiracy of Pontiac, chief of the Ottawas. 1g Two years of butchery. 1h Western garrisons overcome and massacred. 2h Atrocities on the frontier. 3h Battle of Bushy Run, Col. Henry Bouquet. 4h Senecas subdued by William Johnson. 5h Pontiac's death.

### 3d Literary and General Progress‡

1e The first book written in America. 2e Other books. 3e Ministers, 4e Historians. 5e Jonathan Edwards. Franklin. 6e Colleges: Harvard, Yale, William and Mary, and others. 7e Science. 8e Pamphlets on questions concerning government. 9e Colonial habits. 10e Roads. 11e Manufactures. 12e Commerce and Piracy. 13e Royal officials.‡

Dates: 1689, '97, 1702, '13, '33, '44, '48, '54, '56, '63.

\*Verse. The great necessity of Braddock's acceding to Edward at Oswego will try his loose doings at Niagara, Ticonderoga, and Quebec. Note. Use "Bowtnip" for pointing off the yearly events of this war. Place 1754 at the beginning, 55 before event commencing with B, 56 before o, 57 before w, etc. Indian Depredations and Peace of Paris are the last two.

† Give (1) Object, (2) Place, (3) Commanders, (4) Incidents, and (5) Results, of each battle. ‡ See Eclectic History, pages 109—118.

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France. Louis XV, 1715-'74.

War of Austrian Succession, 1740. "The 7 Years' War," 1756-'63--Peace of Paris.

## Additional Topics and Review Questions,

### And Queries for Stimulating Thought.

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What three forms of government existed in the colonies? In King Phillip's war, were the Indians more cruel than the white people? Mention instances in which you think the Indians had a just cause. In what sense may both the whites and the Indians have been in the right? Mention instances of suffering for food recorded in colonial times. Tell something about Oliver Cromwell. Who were the regicides? Are any of them connected with history of the colonies? Who were the Quakers? Why were the Puritans so bitter against the Quakers? State the object of the Navigation laws. What was the belief of the American Tory? Why did the name Tory become a reproach? Give a short sketch of Sir Edmund Andros. Name seven of the first permanent settlements in North America. Give dates. What inducements led Europeans to come to America? Tell what you can of the London Company. What territory was granted to this company? To what other corporation did the king grant a charter? Mention its rights. Which company was successful and in what way? Give character of the Virginia colonists. What did John Smith do for the colony? Give the story told of Smith. What name did he give to the coast he explored and drew a map of in 1614. Give an account of John Locke's Grand Model. Who governed Delaware? New Jersey? Georgia? Give date of the first Indian massacre; second. Did the different colonies take the same interest in education? From what did the early colonists suffer? Name some of the early missionary heroes that worked among the Indians. Give the French explorers in the Mississippi valley. Give La Salle's fate. How did the whites treat the Indians? Who was Lord Baltimore? Oglethorpe? Captain Kidd? Miles Standish? Thomas Hooker? Give reasons why 1689 is an important date; 1789; 1609. Give the cause of King William's war, Queen Anne's, and King George's, French and Indian. How many inter-colonial wars? Make a list of the changes in the different colonies brought about by the accession to the throne of William and Mary, Queen Anne, and King George. Give a sketch of Sir Edmund

Eng. George I, H., 1714-1727.  
First of the Hanovers.

George II, H., 1727-1760.  
The 7 Years' War.—The French and Indian War.

Andros. Tell what you can of famous trees. Describe Washington's journey across the Alleghanies. For whom and to whom did he carry the message? Of what benefit was the French and Indian war to the colonists? Give the commanders in this war. Give the five objective points of the English. Repeat Wolfe's and Montcalm's dying words. Give the verse and events of this war. Give the incident that occurred between Canonicus and Governor Bradford. How much did Minuit pay the Indians for Manhattan Island? Why was each colony so called? Give the motto of your state? Name the governor who signed another's death warrant while drunk. Name funny anecdotes of this period. What was the starving time? Tea Party? town meeting? Old Style and New Style in counting dates? How did Roger Williams "pay back" the people of Massachusetts for banishing him? What persecuted people settled the different colonies? Name the colony that took the Bible as its guide. Give the object that Penn, Baltimore, and Oglethorpe each had in founding a colony. Why is this country English rather than French? Give the difference between Pilgrims and Puritans. Give an account of the "Salem Witchcraft". Was the delusion common at the time? Tell the story of Pocahontas. Give the causes of Puquot war, King Philip's war, Pontiac's. Tell the story of Dieskau's death. What did the Indians of Jamestown plant in order to grow ammunition? How did England treat the colonies? The Union of the New England Colonies took place when? How many colonies? Purpose? The first Representative body in America, when and where? The first written constitution, when and where? The first introduction of slavery, when and where? Tell the story of Mrs. Dustin. What became of Mrs. Anne Hutchinson? Make a list of the names of persons who received grants of land from the king. Who were the most prominent historical, literary, and political writers of this time? Write list of twenty of the most prominent persons of this time. Write thirty questions not given above on this period.

**Drawing.** Draw a picture of a "block house"; a log cabin used by settlers; house of a Southern planter; a New England house; a Dutch house; some kitchen utensils; a spinning wheel; an old-fashioned chair; a matchlock—see Eggleston, page 84; a flint-lock,—Eggleston, page 143. Also make other pictures descriptive of the manners and customs of the people of this period. Do not become discouraged however imperfect your drawings. Persevere.



Eng. George III, H., 1760—1820.

Lord North. Acquires Canada and Florida.

The American Revolution.

## 4b The Revolution, 1763—1789.

1c Causes and Beginnings, 1763—1776. 1d Causes of ill feeling between England and her colonies 1e European idea of a colony and its objects. 2e Restrictions in manufacturing and trading. 3e Efforts to enforce revenue laws—Writs of Assistance 1761—2—The Gaspee 2d Need of a Federal Union. 1e Difficulty in carrying on the French war, 2e Benjamin Franklin—his Plan of Union—the Albany Plan. 3e Americanism. 3d Stamp Act 1765 1e Effect. 2e Samuel Adams and Patrick Henry. 3e Repeal, William Pitt 4d Taxation in England. 1e “No taxation without representation”—King George III. 2e How representation is kept fair. 3e Condition of affairs in England, Aristocratic party—Old Whigs and Royalist party—Tories. Third party—New Whigs (Democrats). 1f Party leaders. 2f King’s bitterness against Pitt. 3e England affairs compared to American. 5d New scheme for taxing America—duty on tea, glass, paper, etc. 1e Lord North. 2e How colonists met the Townshend Acts [Appolo Room and Faneuil Hall]. 3e British Regulars. 1f How received? 6d Widening of the breach. 1e Certain duties repealed 2e Disturbances in different colonies. 3e “Committee of Correspondencies”—a Provincial congress. 7d Reception of tea-ships 1e Boston Tea Party 2e The King’s retaliatory acts, Port of Boston, Thomas Gage. 8d Continental Congress, 1774 9d Orders to Gage—John Hancock and Samuel Adams. Paul Revere 10d Beginning of

## The Revolutionary War, 1775—1783.

1e Causes in brief—General and specific Remote, immediate 1775 2e LEXINGTON and CONCORD 1g Effect 3e TICONDEROGA and Crown Point 4e Second CONTINENTAL Congress—Washington chosen commander-in-chief. 5e BUNKER HILL 1f Result and effects 6e Washington and the American army. 7e Hessians. 8e Invasion of Canada—Richard Montgomery and Benedict Arnold 1f Assault upon QUEBEC\* 2f Result. Other events of year. 1776 9e BOSTON siege and evacuation 10e Victory in the South, FORT MOULTRIE—British fleet (Sergeant Jasper) 11e DECLARATION of Independence 1f Lee’s famous motion in Congress

## 2c THE WINNING OF INDEPENDENCE, 1776—1783.

1d First way to conquer the colonies—to control the Hudson

\* Mnemonical Verse. Let the tired count bunk at Quebec.

France, Louis XVI, 1774—1792.

Acknowledges Independence of United States.

French Revolution, 1789—'99.

valley. 1e Line of the Hudson. 1f Attack from above, naval fight off Valcour Island. 2f Attack from below, New York city. 1g LONG ISLAND battle 1h Result 2g WASHINGTON's Retreat 3g Harlem Heights 4g White Plains 5g Fort Washington 6g Chas. Lee 1h His disobedience and treason. 7g Retreat across New Jersey 8g Trenton† Other events of the year.

1777 9g Princeton‡ 1h Result 1i The French, Lafayette 2e Second attempt to conquer N. Y. 1f The three British armies—Burgoyne's, by way of Lake Champlain; St. Leger's, by Mohawk valley; Howe's, by Hudson river. 1g Burgoyne' Invasion 1h Ticonderoga 2h Hubbardton‡—Philip Schuyler 3h Bennington‡—John Stark 4h St. Leger's army 1i Fort Stanwix‡ 2i Oriskany‡—Herkimer, Brant. 3i National Banner, the Stars and Stripes. Earlier flags. 4i Relief of Ft. Stanwix—Arnold. 5i Horatio Gates. 5h Aid for Burgoyne prevented by Washington. 1i Brandywine‡ 6h Saratoga, first battle, Freeman's Farm (Bemis Heights); Second battle 1i Burgoyne surrenders 1j Results 1k Effort for peace 2k French alliance next year 3e Washington and Howe, Germantown (Lydia Durrah) 4e Valley Forge., Barron Von Stuben 5e Conspiracy against Washington, the "Conway Cabal." Other events of the year.

1778 6e Treaty with France‡ 7e Howe leaves, Clinton succeeds him and goes to N. Y. 8e Monmouth,‡ Charles Lee 9e Newport,‡ Sullivan and the French fleet 10e Conflicts on the frontier 1f Massacres‡ of Wyoming and Cherry Valleys Other events.

1779 11e Clinton sends out marauders, Tryon in Connecticut 12e Stony Point. Anthony Wayne 13e Indians punished by Sullivan 14e Frontier troubles. 1f In Southwest, Daniel Boone and James Robertson. 2f In Northwest. Col. Hamilton at Detroit. 1g Campaign of George Rogers Clark in 1778—9. 1h Result

2d Second way to conquer the colonies—From the South. 1e Cessation of active operations in North. 2e Fighting in South. 1f Savannah, Gen. Lincoln (Sergeant Jasper and Pulaski) [Con-

† Boss more independently the long retreat toward Trenton.

‡ Vease. At Princeton and Hubbardton the benign Stanwix risked branding the Saratogas.

§ Verse. Treat Monmouth to new masks.

Eng. George III, 1760—1820.

Treaty with United States, 1783.

Fox, Prime Minister, 1783—1801,

flicts on the sea. Naval Battle of Paul Jones\* ] Other events.

1780 2f Charleston, Lincoln 3f Camden, Gates, Cornwallis 4f Marion, Sumter, and Pickens 5f The gloomiest time of the war 1g Money 2g Arnold's Treason 1h West Point plot, Andre attempts to capture West Point 3g Mutiny of troops 6f Victories in the South 7f King's Mountain† 8f Leaders: Nathaniel Green, Daniel Morgan Wm. Washington, and Harry Lee or "Light Horse Harry" Tarleton Other events of the year.

1781 9f Arnold's depredations‡ 10f Cowpens 11f Greene's Retreat 12f Guilford 13f Hobkirk Hill 14f Eutaw Springs Results 15f The approach of the end. 1g Cornwallis at Yorktown 2g Arrival of the French fleet, Count de Grasse. 3g Washington's skillful plan. 4g Yorktown Surrenders, Oct 19 Other events.

1782 5g Preliminary treaty, Nov. 30 Other events.

1783 6g Cessation of hostilities proclaimed April 19

3c The Critical Period (Confederation), 1783—1789.

1d Peace but not safety. 1e Final treaty at Paris September 3, 1783 1f Conditions, etc. 2d Weakness of Congress, 1e Articles of Confederation 1f Provisions 2f Adopted by congress 3f Ratified by States When? 4f Weakness 3d Cost of war: To colonists 40,000 men and debt of nearly \$100,000,000; to England 50,000 men and debt of \$500,000,000. 4d State quarrels. Land claims t‡ Jealousies t 5d Shay's Rebellion. 6d Constitutional convention t 1e How it come to be held. 2e Compromises t 3e Adoption of Constitution. 7d A national question t "The Federalist" 8d Constitution 1e Ratified by 11 States 2e Its provisions—Legislative, Executive, and Judicial; Amendment, checks, and balances t 9d Five great men: Washington, Madison, Hamilton, Jefferson, and Marshall.

\* Verse. Try pointing to the Indians to save the navy.

† Charles camped mainly with Arnold before the mutiny against the king.

‡ Are the cowards retreating to Guilford, or hobbling to the Springs of Yorktown?

§ The letter "t" refers to Thomas's history.

Note. The pupil should notice that the mnemonic verse for '75 includes 5 events; for 76, 6; for 77, 7; for 78, 4; for 79, 5; for 80, 6; for 81, 7, or five, six, seven, —four, five, six, seven. Keep each verse associated with its year in this way.

Dates: 1763, '64, '65, '70, '73, '74.

France, Louis XVI, 1760-1792.

Acknowledges Independence of American Colonies.

Revolution, 1789-'99.

**Geography.** Draw a map and trace the two routes by which the Americans invaded Canada. Locate Boston, Concord, Lexington, White Plains, Forts Washington and Lee, North Castle, Trenton, Princeton, Morristown. The scenes of the Indian massacres. Trace Burgoyne's campaign. The western campaign of Col. Clark. Washington's famous retreat. Cornwallis's pursuit of Greene. Point out Savannah, Charleston, Cowpens, Camden, Guilford, Eutaw Springs, Stony Point, Philadelphia, Fort Stanwix, Oriskany, etc,

## Additional Topics and Review Qustions,

### And Suggestions for Stimulating Thought.

Give the causes of the Revolution. For what is the fourth of July memorable? Who wrote the Declaration of Independence? Names of committee? Give Major Andre's captors; account of Benedict Arnold's treason; account of the invasion of Canada; of Burgoyne's campaign; of Tryon's depredations; of the massacres of Wyoming and Cherry valleys; verse for each year of the war, naming the principal events; ten steps in political progress. When were the Stars and Stripes adopted as an emblem of our nationality? and when and where was the first flag made? On what mission were Deane, Franklin, and Lee sent? Tell something of Paul Jones. Where did a fog save our army? a rain? How did a half-witted boy once save a fort from capture? At what place did a battle occur when the armies were marching to make a night attack upon each other? Name the general who rushed into battle without orders and won it. In what battle did Washington show the most brilliant generalship? Was he ever wounded in battle? Who was Washington's strongest rival? What was the Conway Cabal? Who was the Carolina Game Cock? Bayard of the South? Old Put? Dorr? "Minute men"? Poor Richard? What were the "Writs of Assistance"? Ought Andre to have been executed? What became of Arnold? What rendered Valley Forge memorable? Name some celebrated foreigners who fought for us. By whom, and under what circumstances, was the expression used, "Give me liberty or give me death"? What colonel with four men captured five British vessels (four of them loaded with heavy guns) and a detachment of the army? Colonel White captured Captain French on the Ogeechee, by stratagem. Had the Continental Congress convened when Ethan Allen demanded the the surrender of Ticon-

Eng. George III, 1760-1820.

Treaty with United tates, 1783.

Fox, Prime Minister, 1783-1801,

deroga? At what place did a house save the British from defeat? What early document contains the germ of the Articles of Confederation and the Constitution? Franklin's plan of 1754. Give a list of commanders on each side in the Revolution. Prepare a short sketch of the Critical Period. What were the terms of peace with England? Name twenty prominent men of this period. What was the population of all the colonies at the beginning of the Revolution? (Less than three million.) Find out what states of U. S. have a greater population now. Write a list of forty questions not given here.

## TEN GREAT STEPS IN POLITICAL PROGRESS.\*

1680 First Colonial Congress, representing four colonies, met at New York, to provide means of union for defense against the French.

1765 Second Colonial Congress, representing nine colonies, met at New York to avert conflict with Great Britain.

1774 First Continental Congress, representing eleven colonies, met at Philadelphia.

1775 Second Continental Congress met at Philadelphia.

1776 Articles of Confederation were laid before Congress.

1777 Adoption of Articles of Confederation by Congress at Yorktown.

1781 Ratification of the Articles, and the thirteen States became a Confederation.

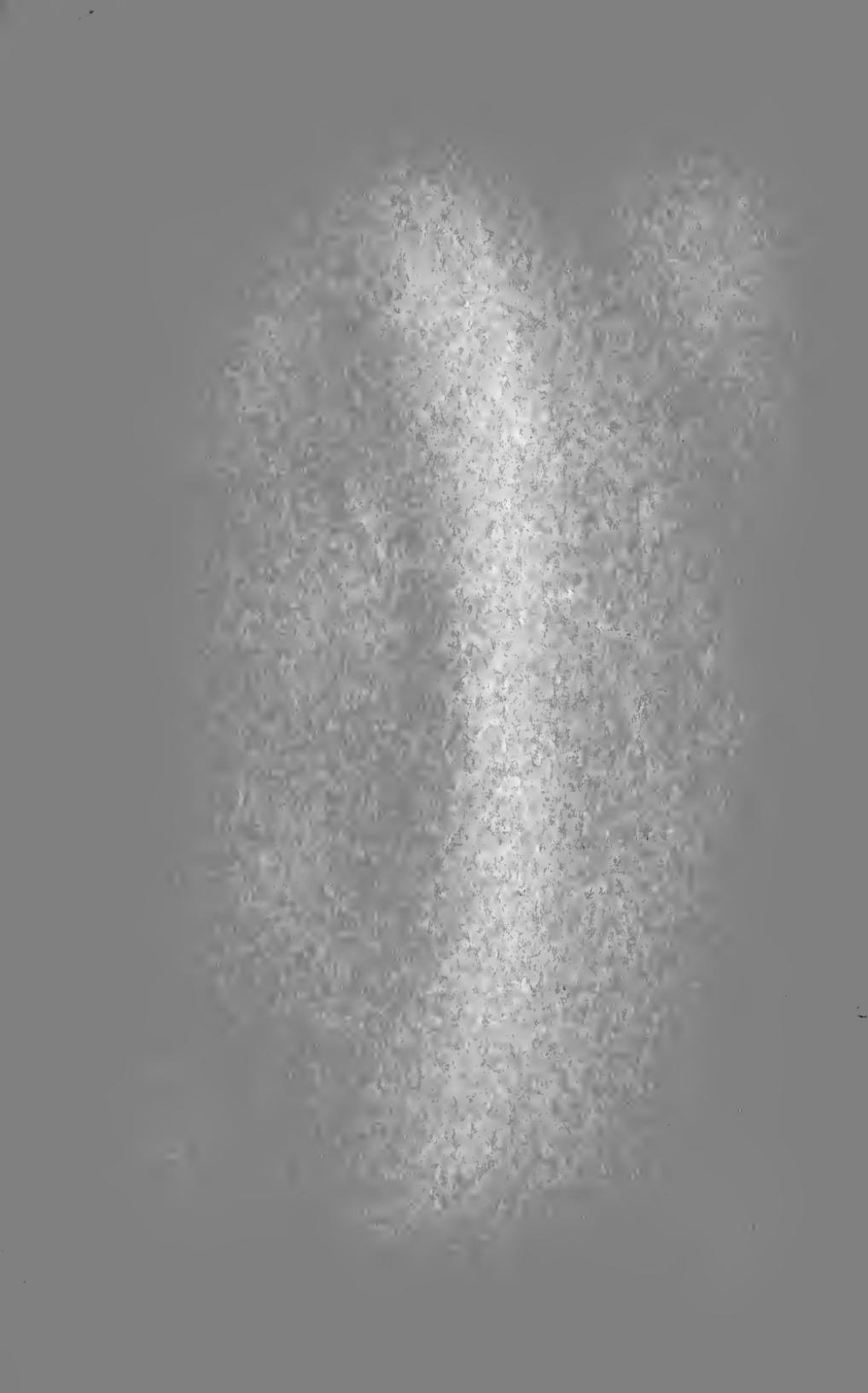
1787 Adoption of the Constitution at Philadelphia by a convention of twelve States.

1788 Ratification of the Constitution by eleven States, and they became a firm Union.

1789 National Government was organized according to the provisions of the Constitution.

**Drawing.** Draw a Pine-tree flag; a Rattlesnake flag; a Liberty flag used in the South; an American flag adopted in 1777. Draw a Flintlock, and other weapons used in the Revolution. Also, make any other pictures descriptive of the manners and customs of this period. Consult Eggleston's, or any pictorial history, for Pictures and descriptions.

\* In connection with these, two others should be studied. They are Union of New England Colonies, 1643, and Franklin's Albany Plan of Union, 1754.



Eng. George III, H., 1760—1820.

Spanish fleet defeated, 1797. War with U. S., 1812. Treaty of peace with U. S. '14.

George IV, H., 1820—1830.

## LATER HISTORY, 1789—

## 5b The Federal Union. (National Period), 1789—

## 1c Period of Weakness 1789—1815. "E Pluribus Unum."

1d A third rate power. 2d City life 3d Country life. 4d Travel.

## 5d WASHINGTON'S Administrations.

Federalist: 1789—1797.

"The Father of his country."

1e Formation of the government. 1f Inauguration of Washington at N. Y. 2f Cabinet 3f Judiciary organized—John Jay, Chief Justice 4f North Carolina and Rhode Island ratify the constitution 2e Elements of progress. 1f Sources of wealth. 2f Local self-government. 3f Assumption of national debt 1g Alexander Hamilton 2g Elastic clause of constitution. 3g Division into parties. 4f A Federal union. 3e Federal capital 4e The revenue—the tariff, indirect taxation 5e Whiskey Insurrection 6e Indian war Generals Harmar, St. Clair, and Wayne 7e Foreign affairs. 1f Citizen Genet 8e Jay's treaty Other treaties. 9e States admitted 10e Two parties—Federalists and Republican (soon called "Democratic-Republican"). 11e Election of 1796 12e Washington's farewell address. 13e Other events of this administration.

## 6d JOHN ADAMS'S Administrations.

Federalist: 1797—1801. "The Colossus of Independence. "The Firm Federalist."

1e Quarrel with France—The "Quasi war" 1f The "X. Y. Z." dispatches. 2f French naval vessels, L' Insurgente and La Vengeance, captured by Thomas Truxton with Constellation. 2e Alien and Sedition Laws 1f Reception 2f Nullification. 3e Death of Washington, Dec. 14, 1799, aged 67 4e New capital 5e Marshall t 6e Election of 1800 1f Parties—Federalist and Democratic-Republican 2f Issues. 7e Federalist's influence t 8e Other events

## 7d JEFFERSON'S Administrations.

Democratic-Republican: 1801—1809.

"The Sage of Monticello,"

1e Thomas Jefferson 2e Rotation in office t Naturalization t 3e Ohio admitted 4e Louisiana purchased, \$15,000,000 5e War with Tripoli (Decatur) 6e Hamilton killed by Burr 7e Expedition of Lewis and Clarke—Oregon. 8e Election of 1804. 9e Foreign affairs. 1f The Milan Decree 2f Orders in Council 1g Search of the Chesapeake. 10e Embargo Act 11e Steamboat—Robert Fulton

1789, '90, '91 '92, '94 '95, '96, '98, '99. 1800, '02, '03, '04, '07.

National Convention, 1793—95.	The Directory, 1795—9	The Consulate, 1799—15.
First Republic, 1792.	Reign of Terror, 1773—94.	Napoleon's campaigns.

12e Election of 1808. 1f Parties—Federalist and Democratic-Republican. 2f Issues. 13e Other events of this administration.

### 8d MADISON'S Administrations.

Democratic-Republican: 1809—1817. "The True Republican."

1e James Madison 2e Indian war—Tecumseh, Tippecanoe, Harrison's treaty 3e Second war with Great Britain—War of 1812 1f Napoleon's Duplicity. 2f The President and the Little Belt 3f War with France or England, which? 4f Declaration of war—U. S. ill-prepared for war t 5f Election of 1812 6f Naval events 1g Loss of the Chesapeake 2g Other sea fights. 7f Leading events of the war 1g Detroit lost 2g Indian war in Northwest. 3g Battle of Lake Erie—Perry's victory 4g Events along the Niagara river—Battles, towns burned. 5g In the South. 1h With Creek Indians 2h At New Orleans—Generals Jackson and Packenham 6g Capture of Washington 7g British repulse at Baltimore 8f Hartford Convention 9f Treaty of Ghent, Belgium 10f Leaders—American and British 11f Strengthened feeling of Nationality t 4e Algiers war t 5e Charter of National Bank 6e Colonization Society—Liberia in Africa 7e Election of 1816 1f Parties, Federalists and Democratic-Republican. 2f Issues. 3f Results 8e Other events of this administration.

9e A more complete outline of War of 1812 (See next page).'

### 2c Westward Expansion, 1815—1850.

1d The close of a warlike period—"Thirty Years' Peace."

### 2d MONROE'S Administrations.

Democratic-Republican: 1817—1825. Era of good feeling. "Poor but Spotless."

1e Era of good feeling 2e Election of 1816 and 1820. 3e On the Great Lakes t 4e Monroe's foreign policy 1f Purchase of Florida, \$5,000,000 2f "The Holy Alliance" 3f Monroe doctrine—Spanish American Republics 5e Unexpected growth of negro slavery. 1f Westward growth. 2f Keeping the balance. 3f Slavery expected to die out. 4f Slavery. 5f Ordinance of 1787. 6f Missouri Compromise 6e Lafayette's visit 7e States admitted 8e Election of 1824—Candidates all called Republicans 1f Election decided by House of Representatives 1g Result 9e Other events.

### 3d JOHN QUINCY ADAMS'S Administration.

National Republican: 1825—1829. The old man eloquent. Walking Vocabulary.

1e New issues. 1f Internal improvement—Erie canal, etc. 2f

1811, '12, '16, '17, '18, '19, '20, '21, '23, '24, '26, '28,

1815

## HELPS IN HISTORY.

Eng. William IV H., 1830-1837.

Queen Victoria, H., 1837—

Test Act repealed, 1828. Negro Emancipation Bill, 1833.

Prince Albert.

## War of 1812.

"The Right of Search."

"Free Trade and Sailor's Rights."

### LAND BATTLES.

NORTHWEST.	NORTH.	EAST.	SOUTH.
Around west end of Lake Erie.	-Niagara.   L, Cham- ARMY OF CENTER.	Chesapeake Bay.   ARMY OF SAILORS, MILITIA.   NORTH.	Miss., Fa., and La.   JACKSON'S ARMY.
ARMY OF THE WEST.			
1812.	- 1812.	-	-
Brownstown	-	-	-
Surrender of Detroit	- Queenstown	-	-
1813.	1813.	-	- 1813
Frenchtown—the River Raisin.	- Toronto	-	-
Fort Meigs	- Sackett's Harbor	-	-
Fort Stephenson	- Fort George	-	-
Thames*	-	-	- Fort Mims
	- Crysler's Field	-	- Tallahatchee, Tal- [ladega, and Autosse
1814.	- 1814.	- 1814	- 1814
Note 1. In all the verses for this war and for the Mexican war, the word "and" marks the division into years. -	La Colle Chippewa Niagara or Ludy's Fort Erie † [Lane	-	- Emucfau
Note 2. Give commands, incidents, and results of each event (See Intro- duction).	- Bladensburg Washington capt. Platts- [burg † - Baltimore (Fort McHenry § - Invasion of Florida	-	- Horseshoe Bend— (Tohopeka)

\* Verse. Brown surrendered, and the French met Stephen at the Thames - 1815  
† Verse. Queenstown and Toronto sacked George's crystals and chips of nitre at Erie. † The La Platte. § Bladen washed at Baltimore.  
|| Verse. The men tarried, and Emil's horsemen invaded New Orleans.

"Don't give up the ship." "We have met the enemy and they are ours."

### NAVAL BATTLES.

1812. Essex and Alert, off New Foundland; Constitution and Guerriere, off Mass Wasp and Frolic, off N. Ca.; United States and Macedonian, near Canary Island Constitution and Java, off San Salvador;

1813. Hornet and Peacock, off Demarara; Chesapeake and Shannon, Mass. Bay Argus and Pelican, British Channel; Enterprise and Boxer, off coast of Maine Lawrence and Detroit, Lake Erie

1814. Essex and Phœbe, Harbor of Valparaiso; Wasp and Reindeer, near Br. Ch

1815. Constitution and Levant, off Madeira Is; Hornet and Penguin, off Brazil\*

\* Verse. Essex, an alert, costant guest, was frolicking among State matters concerning Java, and a hornet from the Peacock chased Shannon by the argus-eyed pillager, entered a box in the law department, and escaped free, but a wasp reigned there and consequently leveled the hornet's pensiveness.

Note. The words here go in pairs, the first word of each standing for our vessel.

Napoleon, Emp. 1804-14. Louis XVIII, 14 & 15-24. Chas. X 24-30. Louis Phillippe, 30-48  
Wars. Leipsic. Waterloo '15. Three Days' Revolution. The "Citizen King."

Tariff 1g Protective tariff, and, "Tariff for revenue only." 2e U. S. Bank 3e Difficulties with Creeks t 4e Death of Jefferson and Adams 5e New division of parties. 1f Democrats and National Republicans. 6e Election of 1828 1f Results 7e Other events.

#### 4d JACKSON'S Administrations.

Democratic: 1829--1837. Old Hickory. The fighting President.

1e "The spoils system." 2e Rise of Abolitionists. "Nat Turner Insurrection." Incendiary Publications t 3e Nullification, John C. Calhoun. 1f Hayne and Webster. 2f Jackson's attitude. 4e Black Hawk War 5e Election of 1832 1f Parties. 1g Anti-Mason, National Republicans, and Democrats. 6e Nullification defeated—South Carolina, the Compromise Tariff. 7e U. S. bank overthrown 1f Senate's censure—Thomas Benton. 8e Cherokees in Georgia Indian Territory organized 9e Seminole War, Osceola 10e Whig party formed of National Republican and "States rights men." 11e Election, 1836. Candidates. 12e States admitted

#### 5d VAN BUREN'S Administration.

Democratic: 1837-1841. The first President born after the Revolution.

1e New Era of progress. 1f The locomotive. 2f Blessings of railroads. 3f Effect of steam and Electricity t 4f Ocean traffic and other signs of progress. 5f Friction matches. "Locofocos". 6f Inventions t 6f Asylums for the blind, the insane, and the deaf mutes t 7f Education, newspaper, literature, and oratory t—Temperance reform t 2e Commercial panic of '37, "Pet Banks" t 1f Wild Speculation. 2f Divorce of bank and State.—Sub-treasury system. 3e Canadian uprising—the Caroline \* 4e Riots—Abolition movement t 5e Election of 1840 1f Parties 1g Whig (Northern and Southern whigs combined), Democratic, and Liberty Party. 2f Campaign and results. 6e Other events.

#### 6d The HARRISON-TYLER Administration.

Whig: 1841-1845. "Tippicanoe and Tyler too". First Accidental President.

1e Death of Harrison 2e Leading events in Tyler's administration 1f Breach between Tyler and Clay. 2f Dorr's Rebellion. 3f Anti-Renters. 4f Mormons 5f Webster-Ashburton treaty t 6f Oregon question, "Fifty-four forty or fight." At forty-nine in '46. 7f Controversy over slavery extension. 1g Slavery expansion blocked. 2g Abolitionists, Wm. Loyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, and Theodore Parker. 8f Eminent writers: Bryant, Irving,

Eng. Victoria, 1837—

The First World's Fair, 1851.

Sebastopol.

The Crimean War, 1853.

Cooper, Poe, Hawthorne, Whittier, Longfellow, Holmes, Prescott, Emerson. 9f Texas, Independence and annexation t 10f Election of 1844 1g Parties, Liberty (anti-slavery), Whigs, and Democrats. 2g Results 11f Telegraph, Samuel Morse and Joseph Henry t 12f States admitted 13f Other events.

### 7d POLK'S Administration.

Democratic: 1845—1849. The Young Hickory of Democracy. All Oregon or none."

1e States admitted 2e War with Mexico 1f Cause 2f First bloodshed 3e Campaigns—the four designs t 4e Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, Terms of peace t 5e New territory acquired, The Wilmot Proviso 1f California 1g Gold discovered 2g Vigilance committees. 6e Oregon t Sub-treasury t Polk's success t Inventions t Postage t 7e Election of 1848 1f Parties 1g Democrats, Whigs, and Free Soil (composed of Anti-Slavery Democrats, Anti-Slavery Whigs, and Abolitionists). 8e Wisconsin admitted

3e Slavery and Secession, 1850—1865.

### 1d The TAYLOR-FILLMORE Administration.

Whig: 1849—1853. "Old Rough and Ready." Second Accidental President.

1e Admission of California 1f Questions before congress 2f Compromise of 1850, the Omnibus Bill—Henry Clay 1g California admitted 2g Fugitive Slave Law, Webster. 2e Taylor's death 3e Millard Fillmore. 4e Fillibusters invade Cuba, Lopez 5e Louis Kossuth's visit 6e Election of 1852 1f Parties—Whigs, Democrats, and Free Soil. 2f Result 7e Other events.

### 2d PIERCE'S Administration.

Democratic: 1853—1857. "The Yankee President." Popular Sovereignty.

1e Pacific Railroad route 2e Gadsden Purchase, \$10,000,000 3e Slavery question uppermost. 1f Uncle Tom's Cabin. 2f Fillibusters in Central America, Walker 3f Ostend Manifesto. 4f Deaths, World's Fair, and Treaty with Japan 3e Martin Kosta affair 4e Kansas-Nebraska Bill, Stephen A. Douglas 1f Squatter Sovereignty. 2f "Anti-Nebraska men". Republican Party (Anti-Slavery men from all the old parties)—"Black Republicans." 4e Fight for Kansas, civil war. 5e In congress—Charles Sumner and Preston Brooks. 6e Know-Nothing Party, Developed into American Party. 7e Election of 1856. 1f Parties: American, Democrat, and Republican. 2f Results. 8e Other events.

Dates: 1844, '45, '46, '48, '50, '51, '52, '53, '54.

France, Louis Napoleon, 1848—1852,  
Second Republic.

National Assembly dissolved.

## Mexican War.

1846 and 1847.

IN RIO GRANDE VALLEY.	IN MEXICO.	IN NORTH MEXICAN PROVINCES.
ARMY OF OCCUPA-TION.—Taylor.	ARMY OF CENTER.— —Scott.	ARMY OF THE WEST —Kearney.
(At Corpus Christa.) 1846. To Point Isabel First Bloodshed Fort Brown Palo Alto Resaca de la Palma Declaration of war Matamoras	1846	1846
Monterey		From Ft. Leaven-worth
Saltillo 1847.	1847	To Santa Fe (and to the Pacific Coast and assisted in battle of San Gabriel.) <sup>§</sup> Col. Doniphan (with most of Kear- ney's troops) From Santa Fe to Bracito, and to 1847
Buena Vista *	Vera Cruz Cerro Gordo (To Jalapa, Puebla, and on through the Cordilleras into the Valley of Mexico.) Contreras San Antonio Churubusco, Santa Ann's reserves. Molino del Rey [and Casa de Mata Chapultepec (Into the City of Mexico.) Puebla (Huamant- 1848 la.) <sup>‡</sup> Treaty—Terms.	Sacramento Creek   (and joins General Wool)  § Kearney, from Ft. Leavenworth to Santa Fe and to California.    Col. Doniphan. from Santa Fe to Bracito and to Sac- ramento Creek.
* At Fort Brown, a pale rascal matched Monterey with Saltillo and † Buena Vista.		1847 San Gabriel¶
† Notice that the conjunction "and" is used to separate the years.		¶ Fremont in California, Sloat at Monterey, but all at Los Ange- los and San Ga- briel.
‡ Scott, though very certain of the conflict Saturday, couldn't move the cars from Puebla.		

## 3d BUCHANAN'S Administration.

Democratic: 1857—1861.

The Bachelor President.

1e A situation full of danger. 1f Policy of the Southern Leaders. 2f Dred Scott case, Decision. 3f Slave-trade resumed. 4f A slave constitution, the "La Compton Constitution". 1g Results 2e Mormon Rebellion in Utah 1f Personal Liberty bills 2f Telegraph cable '58 3f Paraguay troubles 4f Oregon admitted 3e Gold; Silver; Oil fields t 4e Abraham Lincoln. 5e Great debate, Lincoln and Douglas. 6e Differences past healing. 1f John Brown's raid, Harper's Ferry 7e Election of 1860 1f Democratic Party divided. 2f Parties: Republican, Northern Democrats, Southern Democrats, and Constitutional Union (the remnant of whigs and know-nothings). 3f Lincoln elected 8e South Carolina secedes Other states\*. Formation of Southern Confederacy, "The Confederate States of America" Jefferson Davis and Alexander H. Stevens 9e The "one man needed". 10e Peace Conference t 11e Inaction at the North t 12e Fort Sumter, The Star of the West t 13e Other events.

## 4d LINCOLN'S Administration.

Republican: 1861—1865. Honest Abe. The Railsplitter. Father of Emancipation.

1e The Great Civil War 2e A survey of the situation. 1f Changes of seventy years, Contrast between North and South. 2f South disappointed, Expected aid from (a) all slave states; (b) Northern Democrats, the "Copperheads"; (c) France and England. 1g The Blockade. 3e Opening events. 1f Fort Sumter, fall and effect 2f First bloodshed 3f Volunteering. 4f The border States. 5f Affairs in Missouri 6f Bull Run 7f Trent affair, Mason and Slidell 8f Confederate cruisers. 4e Revolution in naval warfare 1f Merrimac. 2f Monitor, Captain John Ericsson. 5e Battle of the Ironclads 6e Confederate lines of defense in Southwest. 1f Forts Henry and Donelson, "Unconditional Surrender Grant" 2f Shiloh 3f Capture of New Orleans. 7e McClellan in Va. 1f Advance against Richmond. 2f Fair Oaks. 3f Jackson in the Shenandoah. 4f Seven Days Battle. 5f Second battle of Bull Run. 6f Antietam. 8e Emancipation Proclamation 1f A war measure. 2f Effect, "Contrabands", 9e Prisoners of war. 10e Western Campaigns in latter part of '62. 1f Vicksburg invested. 11e Sioux war 12e Reserves in the East. 13e Turning of the tide. 1f Gettys-

\* To name the 11 seceding States, begin with Virginia and name the States bordering on the Atlantic and the Gulf, and then add Arkansas and Tennessee.

France. Napoleon III, 1852-1870.

Second Empire. Alliance with Italy.—Austro-Sardinian War, 1859-1860.

burg. 2f Vicksburg captured. 14e Campaign in Tennessee. 1f Chickamauga. 2f Chattanooga 15e Raids t Privateers on sea t 16e Gen. Grant in Va. 1f Made Lieutenant-General. 2f Operations 17e Plans to raise revenue t "Greenbacks" and small notes. Premium on gold. 18e Finances in the South: 19e Conscriptions, North and South (Drafts). 20e Election of 1864. 1f Parties, Republicans (or National Union Party), Democrats. 2f Results 21e Nashville. 22e Sherman's March to the Sea. 1f March through Georgia. 23e Peace negotiations t 24e End of the war. 1f Lee's surrender at Appomattox. 2f Johnson's surrender to Sherman. 25e Assassination of Lincoln, April 14, '65. 1f The Conspiracy, John Wilkes Booth. 26e Andrew Johnson becomes President. 27e Miscellaneous, 1f Moral effect of the war t 2f Sanitary and Christian Commission. 30e States admitted. 28e Other events. 29e A more complete outline of the

### Great Civil War.

This is a nation and not a league—Andrew Jackson.

1f Causes 1g Remote 1h General 1i Different Constructions put upon Federal Constitution, North and South 2i Different systems of labor, North and South 2h Particular. 1i Impetus given to slavery by invention of Cotton Gin, 1793 2i Missouri Compromise, 1820 3i Nullification Act, 1832 4i Annexation of Texas, 1845 5i Fugitive Slave Law, 1851 6i Lack of intercourse North and South 7e Publication of sectional books 2g Immediate 1h Kansas-Nebraska Bill, 1854 2h-Kansas troubles, 1856 3h Dred Scott Decision, 1857 4h John Brown's Raid, 1859 5h Demagogism in 1860 6h Election of Northern man for President, 1860 7h Secession of South Carolina, 1860 8h Organization of Southern Confederacy, 1861 9h Sumter fired on, 1861,

2f Events of the war.

#### IN THE WEST.

1831.

Missouri Campaign.

Camp Jackson; Boonville, 6; Carthage, 7;\* Wilson's Creek, 8; Lexington, 9; Bellmont, 11.†

Note. The months are given for comparison, not for committing.

\* Jack Boon-Car.      † Will Lex-Bell.

‡ Phil Rich can't cheat,

#### IN THE EAST.

1861.

Fort Sumpter, 4-12; Baltimore Mob, 4-19; Big Bethel, 6.

West Virginia Campaign,‡ Phillipi, 6; Rich Mountain, 7; Carrick's Ford, 7; Carnifex Ferry, 8; Cheat Mountain, 9.

First Campaign Against Richmond. Romney, 6; Centreville, 7; 1st Bull Run, 7. Balls Bluff, 10.

Naval Events: Hatteras, 8; Port Royal, 11; The Trent Affair, 11; The Sumpter'

'57, '58, '60, '61-Feb. 4 and 8, Jan. 1, '63, April 9, '65.

Eng. Queen Victoria, 1837—  
Disraeli.

Dismemberment of the Irish Church, 1871.

1862. IN THE WEST.

Big Sandy 1, Mill Spring 1, Fort Henry 2, Fort Donelson 2, Pea Ridge (Ark.) 2, Shiloh 4, Island No. 10 4.\*

Bragg's Invasion: Richmond (Ky) 8, Mumfordsville 9, Perryville 10.

Iuka 9, Corinth 5 and 10, Holly Springs, Chickasaw Bayou.†

\* Verse. Sandy and Mill Henry don't ridicule so now.

† Bragg, after Rich-Mond-Ville, Iuka's cold springs saw.

‡ York will now fairly owe me again for saving the white glen over the hill.

§ Cedar runs Chantilly south for antagonizing Fred.

NAVAL EVENTS: Roanoke 2, Monitor and Merrimac 3, Newbern 3, Pulaski 4, Fts. Jackson and St. Philip 4, Beaufort 4, New Orleans. [Memphis.

Verse. Row the Monitor to Newbern, pulling Jackson through beautiful New

1863.

Murfreesboro 1, Arkansas Post 1.

Vicksburg Campaign: Port Gibson 5 Raymond 5, Jackson 5, Champion Hills 5, Black River 5, Assault, Siege 5, Surrender 7, Port Hudson, 7.||

Raids: Grierson's, Morgan's. Chickamauga 9, Lookout Mountain 11, Missionary Ridge 11, Knoxville 12.||

1864.

Red River Campaign: Ft. de Russy 3, Alexandria, Natchitoches, Mansfield 4, Pleasant Hill 4, Retreat.

Forest's Raid: Ft. Anderson, Fort Pillow 4.

Atlantic Campaign and March to Sea: Dalton, Resaca 5, Dallas 5. Lost Mt. 6, Kenesaw 6, Hood's Assault 7, Siege of Atlanta. Capture of Atlanta 9. [March to the Sea]—Ft. McAllister 12, Savannah 12.

Hood's Invasion: Franklin 11, Nashville 12, Retreat.

SS Verse. Ruddy Alexander naturally managed the pleasant retreat.

|| Verse. Dalt-Re-Dal lost Kate's hood in the siege of Atlanta or Savannah.

NAVAL EVENTS: Kearsarge and Alabama 6, Mobile Bay 8.

1865.

Sherman's Northward, or Final, Campaign: Columbia 2, Charleston 2, Fayetteville 3, Averasborough 3, Bentonville 3, Johnson's Surrender 4, 26.

Verse. Sherman could charge Fayetteville, averting Ben Johnson.

NAVAL EVENTS: Fort Fisher 1, Wilmington.

1862. IN THE EAST.

First Valley Campaign: Front Royal, Cross Keys 6, Port Republic 6.

Second Campaign against Richmond,—The Peninsular Campaign: Yorktown 5, Williamsburg 5, Norfolk, Fair Oaks 6. Oak Grove, Mechanicsville, Gaines's Mill, Savage's Station, White Oak Swamp, Glendale or Frazier's Farm Malvern Hill 7.‡

Lee's First Invasion: Cedar Mountain 8, 2nd Bull Run 8. Chantilly 9, South Mountain 9. Harper's Ferry 9, Antietam 9, Fredericksburg 12.§

1863.

Chancellorsville 5.

Lee's Second Invasion: Gettysburg 7.

|| Mur-Ar-Vick purposely ran Jack's champion back against Sir Hudson,

¶ Red chickens! Look out, Miss Knox!

NAVAL EVENTS: Galveston 1, Siege of Charleston. Ft. Wagner 9, Blockade.

1864.

Third Campaign Against Richmond:—Wilderness 5, Spottsylvania 5, Cold Harbor 6, Siege of Petersburg and Richmond.\*\*

Second Valley Campaign: New Market 5, Piedmont, Monocacy 7, Chambersburg 7, Winchester 9, Fisher's Hill 9, Cedar Creek 10.||

\*\* Verse. The wilderness spotted cold Petersburg and Richmond.

†† Verse. The newly paid money of Chambersburg wins Fisher's Creek.

1865.

4th, or Final Cam. Against Richmond: Waynesboro 2, Ft. Steadman 3, Five Forks 4, Evacuation of Richmond and Lee's Retreat—Deatonsville 4, Farmville 4, Appomattox Surrender 4-9.||

†† Verse. The way Steadman foraged near Richmond let the dear farm surrender.

France. Napoleon III. 1852—1870.  
Second Empire.

Franco-Prussian War, 1870.

#### 4c Recent Events, 1865—189—

##### 1d JOHNSON'S Administration.

Republican: 1865—1869.

Third Accidental President.

1e Federal army after the war. 2e Treatment of Confederate prisoners 3e Character of the war. 4e Two things settled. 5e Cost of war in money and lives. 6e ERA OF RECONSTRUCTION. 1f President Johnson's views. 2f Provisional government in the South t 3f The President and Congress t 4f Thirteenth amendment 5f Further guarantees. 1g Freedman's Bureau. 2g Civil Rights bill. 3g Iron-clad oath. 4g Reconstruction acts t 6f States reconstructed, "Carpet-baggers." 7f President impeached 1g Tenure of Office bill. 7e France in Mexico—Maximillian, 61—67. 8e Alaska purchased, \$7,200,000 9e Permanent Atlantic cable 10e Election of 1868, Va., Miss., and Texas not voting. 1f Parties: Republican and Democrats. 2f Result 11e Pres. Johnson's Amnesty Proclamation, 12e States admitted

##### 2d GRANT'S Administration.

Republican: 1869—1877. Silent President. The Atlantic wedded to the Pacific.  
"Bright on our banner of lily and rose, Lo! the last sun of our century sets."

1e Progress of country. 1f Census Manufactures Union Pacific Railroad 69 Schools Traveling, etc. 2f Our great writers—Longfellow, Whittier, Holmes, Lowell, Motley, Parkman. 2e Grant's Indian Peace Policy or "Quaker Policy" t 3e Expatriation; Chinese treaty; San Domingo t 4e Congress's work t 1f Civil Rights bill t 2f Election act t 3f Enforcement Act or Force Bill t 4f Weather Bureau t 5e Alabama claims 1f Treaty of Washington, "Boundary dispute," Geneva arbitration, \$15,500,000 6e Fifteenth amendment 7e Carpet-bag governments, "Ku Klux Klan". 8e Returning boards. 9e Amnesty bill. 10e Chicago and Boston fires 11e Election of 1872 1f Civil Service reform 2f Parties, Republicans and Liberal Republicans (whose candidate, Horace Greeley, the Democrats accepted). 3f Grant re-elected 12e Credit Mobelier investigation, "Franking" abolished. Salary grab t 13e Panic of 73 1f Cause and effect. 14e Centennial Exhibition 15e Indian wars 1f Modoc 1g Cause, events, and results 2f Sioux 1g Cause, events, and results, Gen. Custer 16e Whisky frauds t Resumption Act t 17e Election of

Dates: 1865, '66, '65, '68, '69, '72, '73, '76.

Eng. Victoria, 1837—  
Gladstone. Suez Canal. 1874.Empress of India.  
English in Egypt, 1882. Reform Bill of 1884.

76 1f Parties: Republicans, Democrats, National Greenback, and National Prohibition. 2f Double returns 3f Electoral Commission 4f Hayes elected 18e States admitted.

3d HAYES'S Administration,  
Republican: 1877—1891. He serves his party best, who serves his country best.

1e Nez Perce war 2e Halifax fishery Commissn 3e Important measures of finance. 1f Bland Silver bill; 78—Silver demonetized 2f Specie payment 4e Railroad strikes 77 5e Yellow fever in the South t Mississippi jetties t 7e Election of 80 1f Parties 2f Result

4d The GARFIELD-ARTHUR Administration.

Republican: 1881—1885. The Teacher President. Fourth Accidental.

1e Disposal of offices 2e Assassination of Garfield by Guiteau Arthur becomes President 3e Anti-Polygamy bill t 4e Mississippi floods t 5e Civil Service act t 7e Tariff' revision t 7e Brooklyn bridge t 8e Standard time t 9e Washington monument t 10e Yorktown Celebration t 11e Industrial exhibitions 1f Atlanta 2f New Orleans 12e Political and social condition of South t 13e Election of '84 1f Parties. Republicans, Democrats, Prohibition, and the Anti-Monopoly Greenback, Labor and People's Party—four candidates. 2f Result

5d CLEVELAND'S First Administration.

Democratic: 1885—1889. The Vetoing President.

1e Tariff question prominent again. 1f Various measures. 1g Walker tariff of '46 t 2g Tariff of '57. 3g Morrill tariff of '61. 4g Revision under Cleveland—Mill's Bill. 2e Grant's death. 3e Presidential Succession bill.\* 4e Miscellaneous. 1f Labor troubles and Knights of Labor, Strikes t Anarchist riot in Chicago t 2f Charleston earthquake t 3f Statue of Liberty t 6e Interstate Commerce act t 7e Chinese Exclusion act t 8e The Surplus t 9e Election of '88 1f Parties: Republican, Democrat, Prohibition, and United Labor t

6d HARRISON'S Administration.

Republican: 1889—1893.

1e Principal events. 1f Oklahoma, April 22, '89 t 2f Washington celebration t 3f Johnstown flood t 4f Admission of States, North and South Dakota, Montana, and Washington, 89; Idaho and Wyoming, '90. 5f Pan-American Congress t 6f Filibustering in Congress—Quorum t 7f McKinley tariff of '90 t 8f Reciprocity t

\* The word "Stwapnia" gives the initials of the cabinet offices.

Dates: 1877, '78, '81, '82, '83 '84, '85, 86, '90, 92, '93, '96.

France. Theirs, President, 1871—'73. McMahon, President, 1873—'79.  
Third Republic. The Commune. The steady growth of the Republic.

Pension bill t 9f Force bill t 10f Census, 62,000,000 people 11f  
Republican defeat in '90 Farmers Alliance t 12f Congress in '90  
and '91 Bills t 1g Against lottery 2g For inspection of salt-pork  
3g Increase of navy 4g Modifying Interstate Commerce Act 5g  
Sherman Act, modifying Bland Act of '78 6g For International  
exhibition, the World's Fair t 7g International Copyright t 13f  
Difficulty with Italy t 14f Trouble with Chili t 15fe Bering Sea  
seals t 16f Ballot reform, Australian t 17f Homestead Labor  
troubles t 18f Dedication of Columbian Exposition t 19f Election  
7d CLEVELAND'S Second Administration.

Democratic: 1893—

1e Inauguration t 2e Bering Sea Case. 3e Extra session of  
Congress, Currency. 1f Sherman Act '90 modified. 4e Tariff re-  
modeled. 5e Hawaii t 6e Columbian Exposition-closed, 7e Con-  
gress 1894—95. 8e Crop failures and financial depression. 9e The  
Monroe Doctrine prominent again. 1f President's message. 2f The  
British-Venezuela boundary line. 10e Congress 1895—6. 1f Im-  
portant measures passed or discussed 11e Later events—

5c Economic, Social, and Literary Condition.

1d Interstate emigration; Foreign immigration; Colonization t  
2d Urban population t 3d Irrigation; Forest reservations t 4d  
Natural gas t 5d Inventions; Transportation; Inland Commerce t  
6d The New South; the Pacific coast t 7d Education t 8d Libra-  
ries; Associations t 9d Literature t

6c General view of U. S. history.

1d Retrospective and Prospective.

## 7c Review.

1d Presidents of the U. S.

Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Adams,  
Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler, Polk, Taylor, Fillmore,  
Pierce, Buchanan, Lincoln, Johnson, Grant, Hayes, Garfield,  
Arthur, Cleveland, Harrison, Cleveland.

Verse.—With a just motive Mr. Andrew Jackson ventured,  
however, to pursue those firm principles before letting J. G.  
Hayes go after C. H. Cleveland. (Only initial letters used.)

2d Purchases of U. S.

Louisiana, 1803, \$15,000,000; Florida, 1819, \$5,000,000; Mex-

Eng. Victoria, 1837—  
Gladstone. Suez Canal. 1874. English in Egypt, 1882. Reform Bill of 1884. Empress of India.

ican Cession, 1848, \$15,000,000; Gadsden Purchase, 1853, \$10,000,000; Alaska, 1867, \$7,500,000.

Verse.—Lou and Florence met Gadsden, in Alaska.

3d States Admitted into the Union.

Vermont, 1691; Kentucky, 1792; Tennessee, 1795; Ohio, 1803; Louisiana, 1812; Indiana, 1816; Mississippi, 1817; Illinois, 1818; Alabama, 1819; Maine, 1820; Missouri, 1821; Arkansas, 1836; Michigan, 1837; Florida, 1845; Texas, 1845; Iowa, 1846; Wisconsin, 1848; California, 1850; Minnesota, 1858; Oregon, 1859; Kansas, 1861; West Virginia, 1863; Nevada, 1864; Nebraska, 1867; Colorado, 1876; North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Washington, 1889; Idaho and Wyoming, 1890; Utah 1896.

Verse. The very lucky ten in Ohio and Louisiana, indolently sipping the ill balm, may miss the ark again; for the text I wish to inform men on can virtually never necessitate calling the Dakotas from the mountains to warn the idolaters and win you. (The verses on this and the preceding page are given for blackboard re-

4d Acts and Bills. reviews rather than to be committed.)

Navigation Act, 1651; Importation Act, 1733; Stamp Act, 1765; Boston Port Bill, 1774; Embargo Act, 1807; Missouri Compromise, 1820; Sub-Treasury Bill, 1838; Wilmot Proviso, 1846; Omnibus Bill, 1850; Kansas-Nebraska Bill, 1854; Specie Resumption Act, 1875; Chinese Exclusion Act, 1880 and '88; Interstate Commerce Act, 1887; McKinley Tariff Bill, 1890.

The knave impatiently stamped on the Boston Embargo, but the miserable subject will omniously necessitate resuming an exclusively commercial tariff.

5d Rebellions and Insurrections.

Clayborne's Rebellion, 1634, '45, and '54; Bacon's Rebellion, 1676; Culpepper's Insurrection, 1676; Leisler's Insurrection, 1688; Shay's Rebellion, 1786; Whiskey Insurrection, 1794; Burr's Conspiracy, 1806; Brown's Insurrection, 1859; Rebellion, 1861; Railroad Strike, 1877.

Verse. Clay baked curls like Shay's whittlings and burns brown readily.

6d Treaties of Interest.

Ryswick, 1697; Utrecht, 1713; Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748; Paris, 1763; Versailles, 1783; Algiers, 1795; With France, 1800; Ghent, 1814; Webster-Ashburton, 1842; Guadalupe Hidalgo, 1848; Perry's Treaty with Japan, 1854; Bering Sea Treaty, 1891.

France. Grevy, President, 1879—'87.  
Death of the Prince Imperial 1879.

Sudi-Carnot, President, 1887—'94.

Verse. Risk Utrecht's aiding the Paris vessels by allowing the French gentlemen to guard the Japan Sea.

#### 7d Miscellaneous.

Starving Time     \*, Salem Witchcraft     , Negro Plot     ,  
Mason and Dixon Line     , Boston Massacre     , Alien and  
Sedition Laws     , Expedition of Lewis and Clark     , Monroe  
Doctrine     , Tariff Question     , Smithsonian Institution  
Discovery of Gold in California     , Fugitive Slave  
Law     , Lopez Expedition     , Dred Scott Decision     ,  
Alabama Claims     , Credit Mobilier Investigation     , Financial  
Crisis     , Centennial     , Cotton Centennial Exposition  
Presidential Succession Bill     , Columbian, or  
World's Fair.     (\*Let the student fill in the dates.)

#### 8d First—

Inhabitants, Discovery, Child (Snorri and Virginia Dare),  
Settlement, Book     , Slavery     , Representative Body  
(House of Burgesses)     , Ballot Box     , Colleges—Harvard  
William and Mary     Yale     , Printing Press  
Union of Colonies     , Paper Money     , Newspaper  
Post Office     , Railroad     , Telegraph Line     ,  
Telegraph Cable     .

#### 9d Inventions and Inventors.

Lightning Rod, by Franklin in 1752; Cotton Gin, by Whitney 1793; Steamboat, by Fulton 1807; Cast Iron Plow, by Wood '19; Telegraph, by Morse in '37; Vulcanized Rubber, by Goodyear in '39; Sewing Machine, by Howe in '43; Harvesting Machine, by McCormick in '45; Telephone, by Bell in '77; Phonograph in '77 and Electric Light in '78, by Edison

#### 90d Noted Persons.

HISTORIANS.—Hildreth, Sparks, Motley Lossing, Prescott, Irving, Headly, and Bancroft.

NOVELISTS.—Cooper, Hawthorne, Brown, Irving, Mrs. Stowe.

POETS.—Halleck, Willis, Poe, Freneau, Whittier, Longfellow, Bryant, Lowell, Emerson, Dana.

JOURNALISTS.—Bryant, Greeley, Bennett.

SCULPTORS.—Powers, Greenough, Story, Hosmer.

PAINTERS.—West, Stuart, Page Trumbell, Copley, Sully, Hovenden.

AUTHORS.—Clay, Webster, Everett, Calhoun, Sumner.

**GEOGRAPHY.** Draw map for the War of 1812. Write names and year of chief military events near where they occurred, using different colored pencils to indicate victories, defeats, and indecisive engagements, and to trace the campaigns. Do the same for the Mexican War, and for the Civil War. Draw a map to show the territorial growth of the U. S., appropriately coloring the different portions. Also, draw a map to show the admission of States and growth of cities. Write within each State the date of its admission and the population then and now. Mark the ten largest cities in the order of their population for 1880 and 1890. On these maps locate the Indian wars and every place of interest.

### Additional Topics and Review Questions,

### And Suggestions for Stimulating Thought.

Give date of Washington's first inauguration. Name the presidents that have served two terms in office. Name those that died in office. Who assassinated President Lincoln? Garfield? When? Who is now chief justice of the U. S.? Give causes of the second war with England. When, where, and by whom was the battle of Tippecanoe fought? Give an account of Hull's surrender of Detroit. Give verses and events of the War of 1812. Of Mexican War. What was the "Monroe Doctrine"? What occasioned the great debate between Hayne and Webster in 1832? How many and what States passed secession ordinances? Which one took the lead? When? Give the history of the Southern Confederacy. Give causes of the Civil War; the verses and events of this war. Who were Mason and Slidell? What was the Emancipation Proclamation? Give purchases of U. S. and cost of each; States admitted into Union; Rebellions and Insurrections; wars of United States; treaties; inventions and inventors; novelists, historians, poets, journalists, orators, statesmen, sculptors, and painters; important acts and bills; presidents in chronological order. What is meant by civil service reform? Western reserve? "Palace in the Wilderness"? Give an account of the Greeley expedition. Who said "To the victors belong the spoils"? How often and when does Congress meet? Who is president of the Senate? Speaker of the House of Representatives? Governor of your State? What is the meaning of E Pluribus Unum? Who administers the oath of office to the President? What officer in our government is known as the "cipher officer"? What is meant by the "City of the Dead"?

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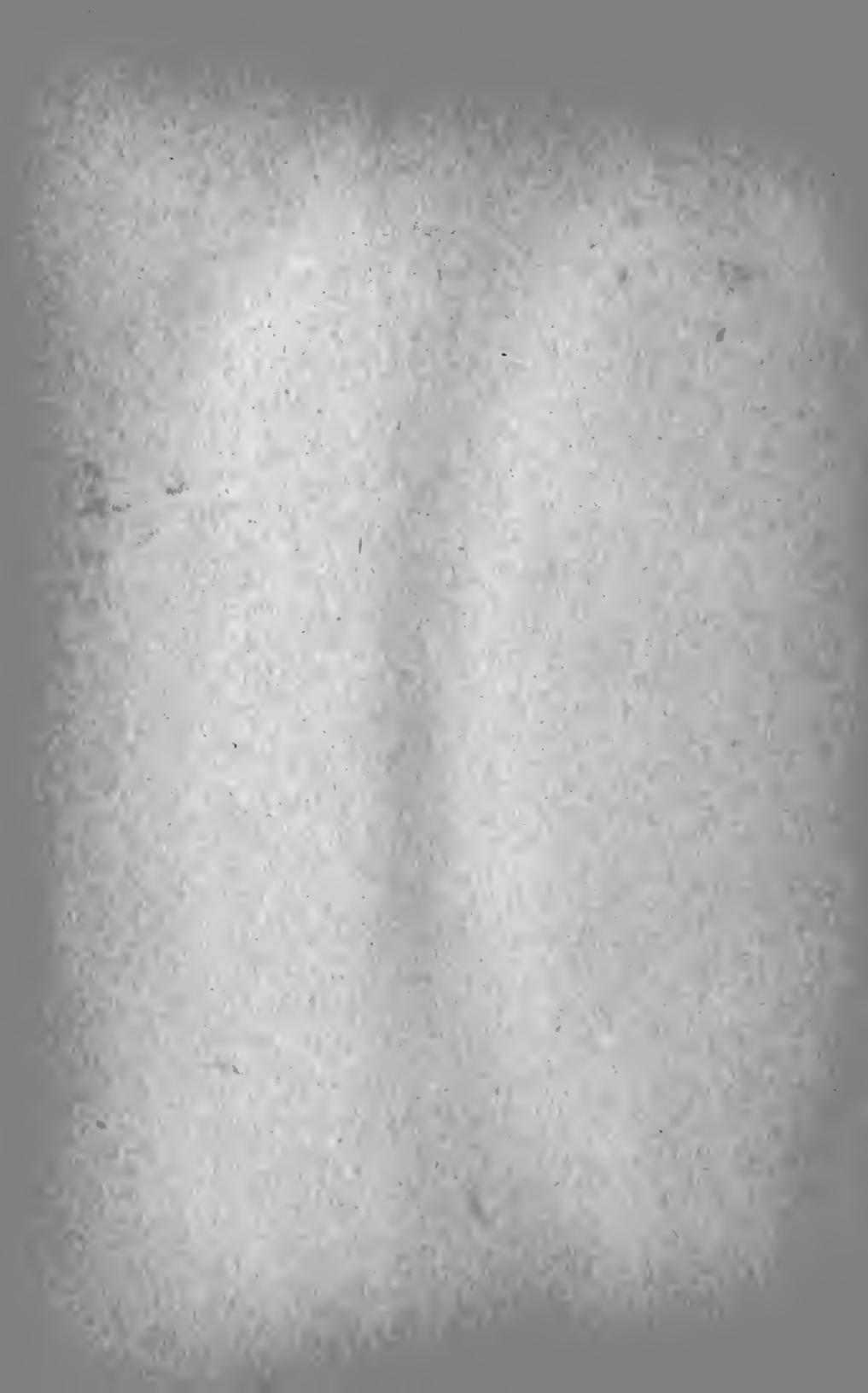
France. Casimier-Perier, President, 1894-1895.

Felix Faure, President, 1895—

“Uncle Tom’s Cabin”? “Star Route”? “Joint High Commission”? “Cheese box on a raft”? “Acadia”? “Dixie”? “Associated Press”? “Grand Army of the Republic”? “Murder in the first degree? second? third?” “He has gone up Salt River”? “Filibusters”? “Abolitionists”? “Cincinnatus of the West”? “Latter Day Saints”? “Mason and Dixon’s Line”? Tell what you can of Daniel Boone; Kit Carson; Jefferson Davis; Walker, the filibuster. For what did Elisha Kent Kane search? Name others that did the same. Name the important patriotic songs and give their authors. How much salary did President Grant draw? Who is commander-in-chief of our army? general? Describe the Confederate flag. Who said “Go west, young man”? “With malice toward none, with charity for all”? Who stopped to kiss a slave child on his way to execution? John Brown, at Harper’s Ferry. When do we hold our National election? What State was once an independent Republic? Can you describe the great seal of the U. S.? Has the U. S. ever been out of debt? Why are criminals hung on Friday? In which state are the counties called parishes? Louisiana. How many Chief Justices have we had? Where is the U. S. military academy? Naval? Give the number of U. S. Senators. Representatives. What President was the son of a President? How many men were called for during the Civil War? Write a short historic sketch of your state. Who issued the first National Thanksgiving Proclamation? Abraham Lincoln. Does a Territory have a legislature? Give an account of the duel between Burr and Hamilton. What is the length of a term of Congress? How determine the year in which a given Congress was in session? Double the Congress, add 1789, and you have the year in which the Congress closed. How is the number of a Congress determined? Take the given year, subtract 1789, and divide the remainder by 2 if even, but if odd, add 1 and then divide. Write a list of fifty questions on this period not given in this place.

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**Drawing.** Make a picture of a sewing machine; an open fireplace and a Franklin stove; a modern heating stove and a furnace; a candle and a lamp; a gas light and an electric light; a harvester’s cradle and a modern reaper; a flail and a modern threshing machine; a stage-coach and the first locomotive and cars; a modern locomotive and cars; an early steamboat and a modern steamer; a flint lock and a modern rifle; an early hand printing press and a modern newspaper-printing press; a telegraph instrument and a telephone; the Brooklyn bridge,













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